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1953 CATALOG OF
FLOWERING TROPICAL TREES



EDWIN A. MENNINGER
"The Flowering Tree Man"
STUART, FLORIDA

1953 CATALOG OF
FLOWERING TROPICAL TREES
(Supplement to the 1947 Catalog)

Presenting non-technical descriptions of some
400 kinds of exotic flowering trees to be found
in my gardens at Stuart, Florida, and mostly
available from time to time to homeowners who
will struggle with the unusual in preference to
accepting the commonplace.

Grown and Described by
EDWIN A. MENNINGER
"The Flowering Tree Man"
STUART, FLORIDA

DEDICATION

To the best teacher I ever had, My Father
DR. CHARLES FREDERICK MENNINGER
who inspired me to peep at the plant world,
this book is affectionately dedicated.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

For photographs not otherwise credited, I am under obligations to Dr. Samuel Ayres, jr., Dr. George H. Hewitt, Nixon Smiley, Pasco Roberts, Roy A. Matthews, Clyde Coutant, Ernest E. Lord, Ralph Barnes, Ralph Dickey, W. R. Borchers, Earl Dyer Ricou, Fairchild Tropical Garden, A. W. Jessep of the Melbourne Botanic Garden, Harold R. Winters, George J. Farnham. Without their artistry this volume would be just a lot of words.

Cover Kodachrome

THE ROYAL POINCIANA (*Delonix regia*)

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Flowering Tropical Trees

After six years I essay a new catalog mostly to help Florida folks get better acquainted with the hundreds and hundreds of beautiful trees that they can grow in their gardens. Some 400 different kinds are described briefly here, including many of the world's finest, and all of them (and plenty more) are growing in my garden in Stuart, Florida. But these are not all by any means; the world tropics offer at least 3000 different showy-flowered trees that are worth attempting to grow in our remarkable climate. You and I are engaged in a great experiment and there is no limit on how beautiful we can make our Florida landscape.

Which trees among this great wealth of material available to us, are going to be most successful in Florida, is one of the things we are going to have to learn. What the soil, moisture and other requirements are for each particular plant, I have no more idea than you, except what I learn by doing. No book tells you the answer. You are engaged in this experiment with me, and I am much interested in getting reports from you on hardiness, soil needs, etc.

An important feature of this catalog is the array of splendid photographs I have collected to enable you to visualize what we are talking about. I wish I could get other pictures to illustrate the many, many trees I describe only with feeble words. Then you could know how beautiful they are and you would want to grow them all!

You are always at liberty to visit my garden. Many things are marked, but they can mean little without a guide, and I work five days a week as a newspaper publisher and am free to "play" in my garden only on Saturdays and Sundays. About June 1 every year I disappear into the Great Smoky Mountains until October, and the trees have to fend for themselves. So if you want to talk to me about trees, come any Saturday or Sunday. Or write me and I'll ship what you want or answer your questions if I can.

My 1947 catalog is still available and in this 1953 edition I have avoided duplication of many long descriptions. I had to abandon the previous arrangement in which trees were grouped by the color of their flowers; I found that too many of them had a wide variation in flower colors. *Tabebuia*, *Bauhinia*, *Plumeria*, just to mention a few, all run the full course of the rainbow from red to violet. So the order of this catalog is what you might expect if you were walking in the garden with me and we talked of trees—first one and then another. Some of the happiest hours of my life have thus been spent with David Fairchild, Walter Swingle, Alfred Hottes, Adolph Jordahn, Jeff MacBride, John Gifford, E. J. H. Corner, Hugh Evans, Peter Riedel and many others. I salute these men for at their feet I have learned much. I only hope my study of trees reflects credit on my instructors.

EDWIN A. MENNINGER.

TABEBUIA — OUR BEST YARD TREES

The first six pages are devoted to what I regard as the outstanding ornamental small trees for Florida gardens, providing beauty and color from January to May. They offer red, pink, white, yellow and purple flowers in utmost profusion.

Credit Instituto de Botanico, Sao Paulo



TABEBUIA IPE

* IPE ROSEO (*Tabebuia ipe*). This handsome species from Brazil is an outstanding new introduction through the courtesy of Dr. F. C. Hoehne, former director of the Instituto de Botanico at Sao Paulo. He writes: "The trees should bloom in about three years from seed, when not more than 30-40 cm. in height. After that they will bloom every year until they reach the age of 40-50 years. When well pruned they will form a straight trunk and a nicely shaped foliage area, but if they are neglected they will spread out a great deal, making ideal trees for parks where the soil is relatively moist. The flowers are usually purple or rose-purple." Dr. Hoehne emphasized that he selected the seed "from a plant with quite dark flowers." Record says of *Tabebuia ipe*: "The flowers are borne in profusion just before the new leaves appear, making the trees a resplendent feature of the landscape. The trees occur gregariously on steep rocky hillsides."

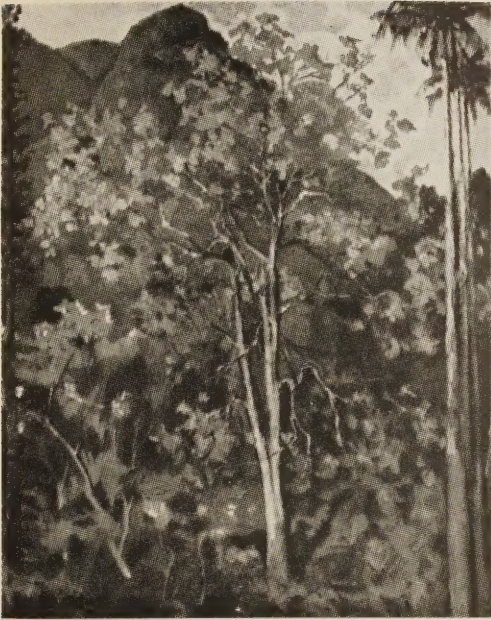
* MEXICAN TRUMPET (*T. chrysantha*). "The showiest flowering tree in Costa Rica," wrote Austin Smith of this medium-sized Central American species. It has large, fragrant, deep golden yellow trumpet flowers in great pyramidal heads, blooming from December to March in its native land. "Brilliant blossoms when devoid of leaves," says Standley. Gentry

wrote: "A colony or a single tree can be seen for miles, for it is like a great torch set burning with a clear yellow flame in the wilderness. Under the brilliant yellow canopy the sunlight is transfused to a new quality, and objects thereunder take on an ethereal yellow glow." Whee! It must be some tree to inspire that burst! Which reminds me that 15 years ago I introduced another tree under the name *T. chrysantha* which in Salvador is called Cortez Negro; it has royal purple flowers and is seen occasionally in South Florida.



SILVER TRUMPETTREE

* SILVER TRUMPETTREE (*T. argentea*). Best known and most widely planted in Florida is this 30-foot Paraguayan "tree of gold" whose spectacular yellow blossoms against a blue sky in March are gorgeous. Blooming sometimes with the silver-gray-green leaves, sometimes without, the Silver Trumpet needs staking when small because of a vine-y habit. It always retains a gnarled, crooked trunk and is most picturesque. Although not yet grown extensively in north Florida, most of the *Tabebuia* trees are hardy at Orlando.



TABERBUIA HEPTAPHYLLA

* IPE ROXO (*T. heptaphylla*). This Brazilian tree to 50 feet with pink to rose-purple flowers is described in Album Floristico thus: "A tree of exceptionally decorative appearance, before and during the flowering season. Lends itself to the decoration of long avenues, also parks and gardens. It is very interesting to observe the flowering process. The flowers begin to appear first on the lower branches which also shed their leaves first. This continues upward and in a few days the tree has lost its leaves and is covered with flowers. The peak of the inflorescence, which is abundant and beautiful, lasts for about 15 days. Later the inverse happens; the first flowers fall from the lower branches in order to give place to the new leaves, and in a few days all flowers have disappeared and the tree is entirely covered with green leaves. It flowers from the fourth year on, from June to August (in Rio)."

* PUERTO RICAN TRUMPET (*T. glomerata*). This splendid tree from the Caribbean has soft foliage like *T. chrysantha* and in February, when nearly leafless, covers itself with clusters of bright yellow flowers about 1¼ inches long.

* PURPLE TRUMPET (*T. impetiginosa*). This large fast-growing Brazilian tree has beautiful clusters of purple trumpet flowers. It was chosen for planting along the finest residential street in Sao Paulo, Brazil, because of its exceptional ornamental qualities.

* PINK LAPACHO (*T. avellanadae*). Here is a trumpet tree from northern Argentina with red or bright pink flowers that should be hardier than most species. This new introduction should be tried as an ornamental in all parts of Florida.



PRIMAVERA

PRIMAVERA (*T. donnell-smithi*). Bailey says: "Known in Mexico as Primavera and said to be one of the most beautiful trees, sometimes 4 feet in diameter. Flowers beautiful golden yellow, in great abundance, usually appearing before the leaves." Record says "the trees, standing out against the sky like golden clouds, are considered the most beautiful in the region." This tree is becoming rare in Central America because of the great demand for the exceptionally fine timber it furnishes.



CUBAN PINK TRUMPETTREE

* CUBAN PINK TRUMPET (*T. pallida*). Here is my favorite for Florida gardens, for it flowers off and on all year, usually with the leaves, it withstands drought and neglect, it resists high winds, it knows no pests, it never gets too big, and the lovely shell pink flowers often come in such profusion that you think a dogwood has come to south Florida. The tree pictured here is in the Christian Science churchyard in Stuart where its startling beauty makes it a cynosure to passersby.

* *T. PALLIDA* HYBRIDS (*Tabebuia* sp.). In efforts to produce *Tabebuia* trees with even more flowers and better habits, Paul Swedroc of Fort Lauderdale has been hybridizing them. His first was a cross of *T. pallida* (pink flowers) with *T. haemantha*, a Cuban red-flowered form. His second hybrid was a cross of two excep-

tionally good forms of *T. pallida* (there are at least four quite different trees grown in Florida under this name, perhaps just different forms of the same tree.) Most of the *Tabebuia* trees are salt-resistant and are not bothered by occasional flooding.



TABEBUIA PALLIDA

* DECIDUOUS PINK TRUMPET (*T. pallida* No. 2). Much like the Cuban tree, but foliage very glossy, almost oily. In March it drops its leaves suddenly and becomes a solid pink bouquet, often spectacular. I recommend this tree highly. Last year the City of Fort Lauderdale bought all I could supply to plant along the streets there.



PALMER'S TRUMPETTREE

* PALMER'S TRUMPET (*T. palmeri*). This 50-80 foot Mexican tree, first of the *Tabebuia* trees to bloom, often about Christmas-time and on into February, bears heavy clusters of wine-red or purple flowers. Gentry says: "The flowers are so abundant that they cover the crown in a high spread of showy bloom." The old leaves fall in December and the new ones come when flowering season is over.



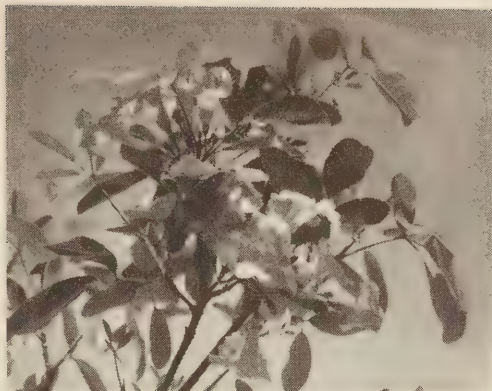
YELLOW POUI

* YELLOW POUI (*T. serratifolia*). Of all the trumpet trees, I have found this most difficult to grow. It is very spectacular in bloom when its leafless branches are swathed in clusters of dark yellow blossoms. In Trinidad this is a big timber tree, highly prized for its tough wood, but in Florida it would make an exceptionally good ornamental.

* SALVADOR PINK TRUMPET (*T. pentaphylla*). This was selected as the national tree of Salvador because of the spectacular show of pink flowers in several shades. This evergreen tree to 40 feet or more is a magnificent ornamental, slower to bloom than some other species but worth waiting for. The tree has proved wind-resistant to a high degree. (Fully described in 1947 catalog).

* PANAMA TRUMPET (*T. guayacan*). This tall forest tree to 100 feet in the Panama jungles, is a medium-sized ornamental tree of great beauty in Florida, particularly when covered with its multitude of 3-inch yellow funnel-shaped flowers.

3-LEAVED TRUMPET (*T. triphylla*). Chittenden says this is a synonym for *T. heterophylla*, a West Indian tree with digitate leaves, small leaflets and flowers rose-pink or nearly white suffused with pink. My seed came from the Mediterranean region and the plants are not old enough yet to determine whether this description fits.



ROSY TRUMPET

* ROSY TRUMPET (*T. rosea*). This tall evergreen South American tree has a columnar growth habit that suggests its use on narrow parkways. The dark pink flowers are in among the bright green leaves and are very lovely. Macmillan says: "a beautiful tree when in blossom, which unfortunately is soon over." In Florida the tree blooms two or three times a year.



YELLOW ELDER

* YELLOW ELDER (*Stenolobium stans*). This yellow-flowered evergreen Florida native shrub or tree to 30' makes a big show twice a year. I grow it in my garden for its spectacular beauty and its ability to bloom freely under adverse conditions.

IMPROVED YELLOW ELDER (*S. stans* var. *velutina*). More tree-like, less straggling, copious yellow flowers at tips of evergreen branches. Fast growing.

HAIRY TECOMA (*T. mollis*). Erect Central American shrub to 6' with yellow or reddish flowers in big clusters in July.



JACARANDA

* JACARANDA (*J. acutifolia*). Nothing could be lovelier than this graceful South American tree with upright spikes of gorgeous flowers in March. However, it fails to flower satisfactorily south of the Tampa parallel until 20 years old or more, and I am searching for related species that will bloom in south Florida. The three following are definite prospects in that direction. All have clustered blue flowers.

ARGENTINE J. (*J. chelonja*). Round-topped.

PANAMA J. (*J. filicifolia*). Hanging clusters.

CUBAN J. (*J. sagreana*). Smaller, bright blue.

* MILLINGTONIA (*M. hortensis*). A grand fast-growing evergreen tree, tall and straight, with large, evergreen, much-divided leaves, which twice a year bears numerous pure white, deliciously fragrant flowers, with very long tubes, in large drooping terminal panicles. It is cultivated in parks and gardens throughout India. Decidely hardy and not particular as to soil, says Troup. Veitch described an avenue of Millingtonia trees as one of the most spectacular sights he saw in all of India. Lancaster reports that the branches are somewhat brittle and break in heavy storms.

HETEROPHRAGMA (*H. adenophyllum*). A fast-growing evergreen Burmese tree to 30 feet, with broadly oval, stiff dark green leaves and slender trunk bear-

ing big clusters of large, yellow-brown, wooly trumpet-shaped flowers at the ends of the branches. The tree is widely planted as an ornamental in the gardens of South India, and is closely allied to the African tulip (*Spathodea campanulata*) so frequently seen in Florida. It is of striking appearance if planted in a sheltered spot.

* FERDINANDIA (*F. magnifica*). Jex-Blake says this smallish slender tree of the British East African coast has "very striking large orange flowers" in hanging clusters. It blossoms regularly in Kenya at 5500 feet. The flowers are somewhat like those of the African tulip to which this tree is related.



RADERMACHERA

* RADERMACHERA (*R. fenicis*). "The perfect tree for South Florida," says Nixon Smiley, "one that keeps its foliage all year, yields colorful flowers over a long period, is resistant to strong winds, and is not bothered by insects or diseases."

This Philippine medium-sized tree has dense, glossy foliage, bears clusters of mauve trumpet-shaped flowers with yellow throats, followed by foot-long pencil-sized seed pods. The flowers appear off and on throughout the year, heaviest in April. The tree does particularly well in limestone soils.

* **NEWBOULDIA** (*N. laevis*). A graceful West African evergreen, fast-growing tree to 30 feet, very erect in growth and suited to narrow parkways. Irvine says the flowers are "purple, bell shaped and very beautiful." Unwin calls the blossoms "white at the base and rose-red at the mouth, but adds that they are sometimes rose-red, violet or bright blue. When the tree is young the branches grow almost straight up, but as it gets older the remarkably long branches bend to the ground. In West Africa the natives plant the tree as a hedge or to mark boundaries, as it comes easily from cuttings. Often cultivated, says Irvine, for its "striking appearance."



AFRICAN TULIP

* **AFRICAN TULIP** (*Spathodea campanulata*. Syn. *S. nilotica*). This evergreen tree bears brilliant red tulip-like flowers much of the year and is widely planted in South Florida. It is frost tender and brittle, and has a tendency to send up suckers, but the flowers are gorgeous. Eggeling says the two species are identical.

* **WHITE TULIP** (*Dolichandrone crispera*). This evergreen medium-sized tree, from South India bears pure white, fragrant trumpet-shaped flowers in small clusters at the branch tips.

* **AUSTRALIAN TULIP** (*D. heterophylla*). This scrubby 15-foot evergreen tree has narrow gray-green leaves like a *Melaleuca* and bears deliciously fragrant

pure white trumpet flowers in clusters. It is a rare tree from tropical islands off the north coast of Australia, never before tried in Florida.

* **MARKHAMIA**. I have always been keenly disappointed in the growth and flowering habit of *M. hilderbrandti*, which is occasionally seen in South Florida, but there are two other of these yellow-flowered African trees *M. obtusifolia* and *M. lutea* that should be beautiful additions to our Florida gardens, especially because they bloom in earliest spring.

MIDNIGHT HORROR (*Oroxylum indicum*). Evergreen Asian tree to 60' with enormous leaves (3' x 7') bearing large, fleshy, nocturnal red-purple flowers with a harsh foxy stink, in clusters 2-6' long. The seed pods 3" wide by 2-4' long hang down like flat sabres. Corner says: "This grotesque tree fills us with astonishment. Aesthetically it is monstrous."

GODMANIA. (*G. aesculifolia*). This evergreen small tree from southern Mexico has leaves like our buckeye and bears dense clusters of 1-inch yellow trumpet flowers at the branch tips, each blossom marked with brownish lines. It makes an attractive yard tree.

* **STEREOSPERMUM** (*S. chelonoides*). Central India is the home of this relative of the African tulip. It is a big, deciduous tree which bears in April small yellow fragrant flowers in large loose clusters to 16 inches long. Brandis says the blossoms are used in Hindu temples.

GREWIA (*G. salvifolia*). From the arid regions of northwest India comes this evergreen shrub or small tree of the Linden family that resembles the hazel and from April to September bears "conspicuous yellow flowers," according to Brandis. Its tough wood makes it highly wind-resistant, and it should do well on high, dry sandy places.

CORNUTIA (*C. grandifolia*). Florida growers are beginning to find out about this Costa Rican spreading evergreen shrub or small tree of the Verbena family bearing quantities of small blue flowers, often showy. Its big leaves add to its beauty as an ornamental.

SHOWER TREES



JAVA SHOWER

* JAVA SHOWER (*Cassia javanica*). This is even more beautiful than the Golden Shower, its long swaying branches topped with big clusters of bright pink flowers in May and June; some flowering persists until October. The brilliant pink blossoms against a blue Florida sky are indescribably lovely. This is very closely related to the "Pink-and-White Shower" (*C. nodosa*) and they may be varieties of the same species. In any event they have the same exquisite flowers, and if you have an opportunity to plant either one, do it today. The trees will sustain considerable cold without damage.



PINK-AND-WHITE SHOWER

* PINK-AND-WHITE-SHOWER (*C. nodosa*). This famed Indian tree has beautiful clusters of bright pink fragrant flowers along its branches in May. It is closely allied to the Java shower (*C. javanica*). This tree in bloom is spectacular. (Described in 1947 catalog.)

* BRONZE SHOWER (*C. moschata*). This tall South American tree is listed by

Macmillan among the finest of flowering trees. Its mixed yellow and orange-red petals give the bronzed effect in blooming. (Described in 1947 catalog).

* CALCEOLARIA SHOWER (*C. spectabilis*. Syn. *C. speciosa*). This very quick growing spreading evergreen tree to 60 feet, from Sao Paulo, Brazil, flowers in November-December, "when for a few weeks it is very conspicuous and beautiful," says Freeman & Williams. Record calls the flowers "showy." Hoehne says: "Many large yellow flowers." The huge pyramids of bright golden blossoms often 2 feet long, arise on the branch tips. This is an excellent early-winter flower for Florida gardens.



BURMESE SHOWER

* BURMESE SHOWER (*C. renigera*). This small deciduous tree has been called "finest of all Cassias", for its copious flowers in April-May are larger and a brighter pink than the preceding. It grows and flowers well even in moist climates, although in its native habitat it is accustomed to a dry climate and can grow in poor soils. When the flowers appear in short clusters along the bare branches, together with the young leaves, the tree is strikingly handsome.

ARGENTINE SHOWER (*C. carnaval*) This attractive pyramidal semi-evergreen tree to 18 feet, bears lovely yellow flowers in drooping clusters. It is probably hardy to zone 7.

HARDY SHOWER (*C. floribunda*. Syn. *C. corymbosa*). Argentine shrub or small tree, half hardy, very free flowering, its yellow blossoms in long-stalked bunches.



GOLDEN SHOWER

* **GOLDEN SHOWER** (*Cassia fistula*). Most famous of all the "shower" trees because of its magnificent display in June or July of drooping clusters of yellow blossoms in greatest profusion, this small Indian tree is cultivated all over Florida and richly deserves its popularity. As it is dormant in winter, it has sustained temperatures to 20° without damage. Whole avenues in Honolulu are lined with "shower" trees and Florida can utilize their beauty too.

* **PANAMA SHOWER** (*C. reticulata*). "A shrub or small tree," writes Standley, "an exceptionally showy plant when covered with the large flowers. These have bright yellow petals and orange sepals and bracts. The leaflets fold together in the evening, and remain so until sunrise."

* **KENYA SHOWER** (*C. goratensis*). This 30-foot tree is a winter cynosure in my garden, being covered from January to March with huge handsome clusters of sulphur yellow flowers against the dark green foliage. Unfortunately, it seldom sets seed.

* **SPICEBUSH SHOWER** (*C. australis*). Audas says: "This is another of our native plants deserving cultivation, for one could not wish for a prettier sight than is presented by the luxuriance of its (buttercup-like) golden flowers when in full bloom." This *Cassia* requires a moistier situation than most others, says Lord. The narrow, deep green leaves resemble *Virgilia*.

* **PINK SHOWER** (*C. grandis*). Standley says: "A large tree, sometimes 30 meters high or more, the bark chocolate-brown, scaly; flowers pink or white, racemose, usually appearing when the tree is leafless or nearly so, the racemes 10-20 cm. long. (See 1947 catalog).

SIAMESE SHOWER (*C. siamea*). Best of the *Cassia* trees for shade and fastest growing, this medium-sized evergreen with a dense crown grows anywhere. Its pyramids of yellow blossoms continue through the fall months, never very showy, but one of the loveliest trees in my garden.

Credit "Album Floristico"



BRAZIL PINK SHOWER

* **BRAZIL PINK SHOWER**. (*C. leptophylla*). This highly ornamental small tree from southern Brazil bears bright pink flowers on its long and flexuous branches and is recommended in "Album Floristico" to create scenic beauty in gardens and parks. Hoehne calls it "a lovely tree with small leaves and very ornamental flowers". Too much shade may modify the tree's graceful half-weeping form. It blooms December-January in Rio; has not yet bloomed in Florida. The pods are woody, and square when cut crosswise.

* **NICARAGUA SHOWER** (*C. nicaraguensis*). Standley says this is "shrub or small tree of 2-5 meters; flowers large, racemose, many-flowered; petals yellow or sulphur-yellow, 2-2.5 cm. long, with conspicuous, dark, closely reticulate venation. The shrub is a showy and handsome one, well worthy of cultivation."

PROTEAS



MAIDEN'S TREE WARATAH

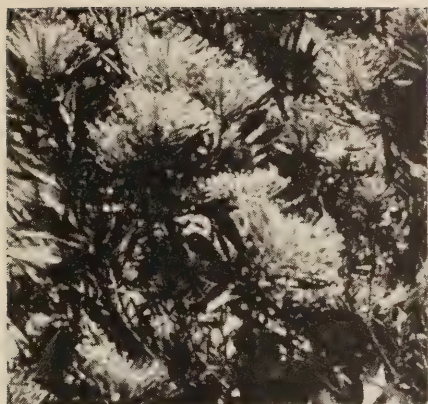
* MAIDEN'S TREE WARATAH (*Embothrium wickhami* var. *pinnata*). This Queensland tree of the Protea family, prefers the humus rich soils and moisture of the rain forests. It is usually a small round-headed tree which sometimes reaches large size and the beautifully figured red timber is milled for various purposes. The chief value of the tree is ornamental; the glossy green pinnate foliage is a medium green and forms a fine background to the brilliant red flowers. Trees growing in the forest present a fine sight when in flower and cultivated plants, well grown, are of outstanding brilliance. The leaves consist of seven to eleven leaflets arranged on opposite sides of the stalk with terminal leaflet and are borne alternately on the branchlets; the flowers which appear in November open during December, a bright orange-red, and are arranged at the end of the branchlets in masses usually 5 to 6 inches across and 4-6 inches deep, carried above the foliage. The seed pods at first green become

yellow and later brown, are about 3-5 inches long and open on one side and shed up to twelve large winged seeds. The pods are on the trees 1½ years to reach maturity; they are borne in variable crops and are very subject to attack by grubs; seed is usually difficult to obtain. Plants are easily raised from seed, grown in pots and planted out with minimum root disturbance to semi-shaded areas with moist, well-drained, humus, rich soil; growth is fairly rapid and flowers are produced while the plants are still small, 3 years from seed. *E. wickhami* occurs in North Queensland with entire leaves but is otherwise similar in flower and growth to the New South Wales variety which sometimes has entire leaves which may be lobed. This is a tree of great beauty that requires some care and attention to raise to maturity but is well worth the endeavor.



FIREWHEEL TREE

* FIREWHEEL TREE (*Stenocarpus sinuatus*). This evergreen Australian tree, with 3-to-4-inch brilliant orange, wheel-shaped flowers, is a magnificent garden subject, with bright glossy green, oak-like leaves, sometimes a foot long. Flowering is sometimes long delayed, but worth waiting for. One of Australia's most beautiful trees, the Firewheel prefers acid soil and will thrive better near the coast than inland. It will sustain temperatures as low as 20°. The flowering season in Australia is February, in Ceylon June.



EMBOTHRIUM

* CHILEAN FIREBUSH (*Embothrium coccineum*). Rated by some "the showiest flowering tree in the world," this provides the most vivid flower-sight in climates like North Florida. The catherine wheels of orange-vermilion shine with astonishing brilliance, especially in evening light. It reaches 30 feet when happy, with dark, oblong leaves, and flower clusters on new wood near the end of the shoots. *Embothrium* needs acid soil. Seedlings are very sensitive to root disturbance in spring, but can be handled more easily if left until autumn. Will survive temperatures as low as zero degrees. Careful staking is required as young plants shoot up very fast.



RED SILK OAK

* RED SILKOAK (*Grevillea banksi*). This handsome tall shrub or small tree to 8 feet, with rusty green fern-like leaves and large, comb-like deep crimson flowers 4 inches long, does well in sun or part shade and is hardy to 20°. It flowers

early and in beauty is far superior to the common silkoak because of the brilliance of the flowers.

SILKOAK (*G. robusta*). This yellow-flowered Australian shade tree is commonly planted along Florida streets. It shatters in hurricane winds and fails to recover.

YIELYIEL (*G. hilliana*). This white-flowered Australian tree is hardier than the foregoing. For description see 1947 catalog.

MIMOSA-LIKE GREVILLEA (*G. mimosoides*). From islands in the Gulf of Carpentaria, off the north coast of Queensland, comes this tree so rare that even most Australians have never heard of it. It is another in the "silkoak" family with long, fuzzy, strap-like leaves and pink or pinkish-white flowers in 4-inch clusters at the tips of the branches.

* CHILEAN HAZELNUT (*Gevuina avellana*, Syn. *Guevina avellana*). This handsome evergreen tree to 40 feet in its native country but usually much smaller here, is described according to Britton as "one of the most beautiful of all trees, with snow-white flowers in spikes." "At the beginning of autumn," says Goodspeed, "it is covered with the red balls of its maturing fruit and the white racemes of its late flowers." Although sustaining temperatures as low as 20°, this *Protea* is very sensitive to root disturbance. It needs peat and loam soil. The cherry-red fruit turns black in ripening; the seed is edible. *Gevuina* has shining green, leathery, pinnate sharply toothed leaves. The flowers in 4-inch racemes, are sometimes tinged red.

* WEST INDIAN SHOWER (*Chamaefistula antillanum*). One of the most brilliant flowering trees in my garden through the winter months, this *Cassia*-like small evergreen tree to 15 feet, is covered from January to March with big bunches of crowded yellow flowers and the blooming is repeated in May-June. Fast growing and of attractive habit.

DANIELLIA (*D. oliveri*). Large Nigerian evergreen tree of the *Cassia* family with copious rather flat panicles of white scented flowers.

TREE HIBISCUS



MONTEZUMA

* MONTEZUMA (*M. speciosissima*). This big-leaved evergreen Puerto Rican roadside tree is the most imposing of the "tree hibiscus" group for it grows to 50 feet with great arching branches and heavy foliage. Its magnificent mallow flowers open flat, about 6 inches across, mostly from February to May, a spectacular scarlet that looks as if sprayed with wax. Sometime the blossoms are lost among the big leaves.



HAWAIIAN TREE HIBISCUS

* HAWAIIAN TREE HIBISCUS (*H. tiliaceus*). Usually called "Mahoe," this beautiful, spreading, seaside evergreen tree to 20 feet, with its 3-inch bright-yellow, cup-shaped flowers turning dark red at night, is much used near the beach because of its resistance to salt spray. The 6-inch rounded leaves resemble those of the linden or basswood tree. In Ha-

waii this hibiscus is grown as a wind-break hedge or pruned to cover an arbor. It thrives best when moisture is plentiful but will grow in dry sandy locations with little care. All summer its copious bright yellow flowers cover the top of the tree and make it a charming ornamental. The wood is rather brittle and the trees should be kept trimmed.



CUBAN BAST

CUBAN BAST (*Hibiscus elatus*. Syn. *Paritium elatum*). This small, round-topped, fast-growing, evergreen shade tree is much planted in South Florida because its dense top never gets too big for the yard and the shining foliage is beautiful. Less showy in bloom than the Mahoe (*H. tiliaceus*), it still does have rather attractive, stiff, hibiscus-like flowers of a sulphur-yellow or orange color that fade by afternoon to a peculiar orange-brown. Tree grows best near water and is quite salt-spray resistant.

LILAC HIBISCUS (*H. huegeli*). This ungainly West Australian shrub has perfectly beautiful single lilac flowers 4 inches across. Clarke calls them "nearly pure lavender with a faint purplish sheen" I have had difficulty establishing this in Florida as it seems to resent our excessive moisture.



PORTIA TREE

PORTIA TREE (*Thespesia populnea*). Bushy, evergreen seaside small tree with heart-shaped dark green leaves. The lovely yellow mallow flowers fade purple-red. This is much planted as a street tree in south Florida and like others of the "tree Hibiscus" group, it thrives near the water and is undamaged by salt spray.

* **BRITTON'S HIBISCUS** (*H. grande*). This tropical American tree is much like the foregoing Hawaiian tree, except for a maroon eye in the flower. It is more open in growth, and thrives near the sea.

* **WHITE HIBISCUS TREE** (*H. Wai-meae*). Although usually cultivated as a shrub, Rock says this is a "rather distinct plant" that make "a handsome tree with large white showy flowers."

* **WERCKLEA** (*W. insignis*). This beautiful ornamental tree to 30 feet has very large, light-green dinnerplate leaves and bears beautiful bluish-rose hibiscus-like flowers. "One of the most interesting and showy trees of Costa Rica," Standley wrote.

* **KYDIA** (*K. calycina*). This shrub or small tree to 25 feet is pictured in Blatter & Millard's "Some Beautiful Indian Trees" because of its lovely branching massed clusters of small white or pinkish flowers above the foliage. It is a conspicuous sight in November and again in the spring.

The big velvety light green leaves make this a fine ornamental. The gray bark peels off like a sycamore. Although *Kydia* belongs to the mallows or hibiscus family, only a botanist would know it.



HIBISCUS

* **HIBISCUS**. Florida gardens are not complete without plenty of these evergreen shrubs. I offer only a few of the best varieties.

WHITE WINGS. Pure white with red center.

AGNES GAULT. Best free-flowering satiny pink.

MRS. MARY JOHNSON. Very large creamy pink.

CALIFORNIA GOLD. Light yellow, pink eye.

EUTERPE. Buff with reddish eye.

* **LILAC BARKLYA** (*Barklya syringifolia*). Known in its native land as the Queensland Gold-Blossom Tree, this is an outstanding ornamental, sometimes to a height of 40-60 feet. The specific name means that it has leaves like the lilac. Audas: "Native Trees of Australia" says of it: "Barklya is very beautiful, with its large, dense trusses of small bright-orange flowers. It is confined to the coastal districts of Queensland. It requires shelter and grows only in rich moist brushes. As an ornamental tree, well worth cultivating."

MORETON BAY CHESTNUT (*Castanospermum australe*). Half-hardy is this tall evergreen Australian tree which at flowering time gets covered with yellow-turning-red pea-like flowers, quite attractive.

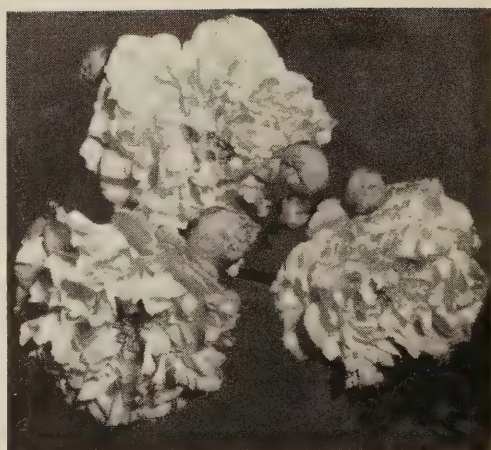
*INDIAN VITEX (*V. altissima* var. *alata*). Handsome large Indian shade tree bearing lovely blue flowers. Beautiful light green foliage, but tender. Cleghorn says: "Of great beauty when in flower." Nairne says: "A beautiful tree when in flower." (Described in 1947 catalog).

PHILIPPINE VITEX (*V. parviflora*). This tall, evergreen, shady, timber tree with clusters of small blue flowers was introduced by the Fairchild Tropical Garden.



COCHLOSPERMUM

* COCHLOSPERMUM (*C. vitifolium*). This West Indian tree to 30 feet bears quantities of gorgeous 4-inch brilliant yellow flowers in March-April in crowded clusters at the tips of the branches while bare of leaves and is one of our most spectacular spring bloomers. It flowers frequently as a shrub. I can also supply the Indian species *C. gossypium* which Macmillan places among the finest of the world's flowering trees. I have succeeded in growing small plants of two Australian species, *C. heteronemum*, with yellow flowers and *C. gillivraei* with red flowers. Albert de LeStang, my correspondent so remote in northern Queensland that he gets mail only four times a year, says both species are "very showy" but rare in the wild and "very difficult to establish in foreign environment."



DOUBLE COCHLOSPERMUM

* DOUBLE COCHLOSPERMUM (*C. vitifolium* var.). Even more spectacular in my garden than the common *Cochlospermum* is this double-flowered form from Puerto Rico with massive golden blossoms that look like yellow peonies, so heavy the branches have difficulty carrying them. This outstanding ornamental sets no seed.

* RHODESIAN WISTARIA (*Bolusanthus speciosus*). This tender, very slow-growing South African tree to 15 feet bears hanging clusters of deep blue-purple, scented *Wistaria*-like blossoms, coming out just before the new dark-green leaves which are absent only briefly. Macmillan reports it as "one of the most ornamental trees of sub-tropical South Africa." Although it survives temperature drops to 25° the tree requires warmth to flower. Because its wood is ant and borer-proof, Steedman says settled areas of Southern Rhodesia "have been denuded of this beautiful tree, cut down for fence posts."

LECYTHIS (*L. elliptica*). Highly ornamental are these trees of the Brazilnut family, with white or reddish shell-like flowers which are borne in profusion among the thick foliage but are most noticeable as a carpet on the ground for two weeks at blooming time.

TREE POTATO (*Solanum rantonneti*). Here is a potato relative that makes large shrub or splendid small tree with lovely dark blue flowers. Unlike *S. macranthum*, this plant is woody. Can be espaliered.

THE PADAUKS

Magnificent large shade and timber trees, worthy of wide cultivation. Some are exceptionally beautiful in bloom, although little is known of the time or regularity of their flowering in Florida. The Indian trees provide very tough timber which should make them highly storm-resistant. They require good drainage and prefer dry situations.

Credit "Album Floristico"



BRAZIL PADAUK

* BRAZIL PADAUK (*Pterocarpus violaceus*). Although a timber tree of the Brazilian forests, this beautiful tree is often planted in gardens in Rio de Janeiro for its decorative effect. There its crown is covered from October to January with quantities of small fragrant, light orange, butterfly-like blossoms and is highly ornamental.

BURMA PADAUK (*Pterocarpus macrocarpus*). Although this is one of Burma's great 70-foot timber trees, it makes a splendid ornamental for Florida, with golden yellow sweet-scented flowers, borne several times a year, especially March-May.

* JAVA PADAUK (*P. echinatus*). Listed by Macmillan among the world's finest flowering trees. "Very ornamental

when in blossom," when its crown is covered with small yellow flowers.

* SANDALWOOD PADAUK (*P. santalinus*). Brandis calls "very pretty", this medium sized tree from Madras yielding a valuable timber called "Red Sanders." The extremely hard wood should make this tree highly wind-resistant. The short clusters of yellow flowers appear from April to June.

VENGAI PADAUK (*P. marsupium*). Heavy dark green foliage, its fugitive bloom loads the branches with great spreading panicles of clawed yellow flowers, very highly scented. Deciduous.



RED HORSECHESTNUT

* RED HORSECHESTNUT (*Aesculus carnea brioti*). This is one of the grandest trees for an avenue, or single specimen. It is a hybrid between the red and white, developed at Kew. Of course it loses its leaves in winter but makes up in spring with brilliant red flower clusters above the leaves. These plants are 4-5' grafts.

* INDIAN HORSECHESTNUT (*Aesculus indica*). Arnold-Forster calls "magnificent" this 60-ft. deciduous Himalayan tree with 18-inch spikes of white-yellow-red flowers. It blooms a month later than other horsechestnuts. Bailey says: "Handsome tree with large foliage and showy flowers." The tree needs good soil and plenty of moisture.

TETRAPLEURA (*T. tetraptera*). West African tree to 70' with dark green fern-like foliage, yellow or pinkish flower spikes, and purple 4" winged pods.

ORCHID TREES



MOUNTAIN EBONY

* **MOUNTAIN EBONY** (*Bauhinia variegata*). This Indian small tree bears in spring a profusion of brilliant purple-red-white orchid-like flowers. Used for street planting in Vero Beach and elsewhere, the "poor man's orchid" makes a magnificent show through the tourist season. An oil spray will keep the foliage attractive.

DWARF ORCHID (*B. racemosa*). This Indian tree has small, white, unattractive flowers, but it has a neat habit of growth and Lancaster recommends it for small gardens.



ROSE ORCHIDTREE

* **ROSE ORCHIDTREE** (*B. triandra*). This November blooming evergreen tree to 25 feet with lovely fragrant rose-red flowers, is my favorite. It thrives in Florida particularly on low ground and makes a good tree for street planting. The very showy bloom continues for weeks.

* **HOOKE'S ORCHIDTREE** (*B. hookeri*). This 30-foot tree from warm northern Australia has very small twin leaves and white flowers edged with crimson, in clusters at the branch tips. This is usually shrubby in Florida and might

be a good patio plant. Lady Rockley said the flowers reminded her of azaleas.

NATAL ORCHIDTREE (*B. natalensis*). Here is a neat bushy Bauhinia with small leaves and 1½-inch white flowers in which the midvein of the upper petals is reddish. Should be an ideal patio plant with us and is probably evergreen.

* **THORNY ORCHIDTREE** (*B. forficata*). This thorny small tree to 15 feet is prized in California gardens for its resistance to cold and for its lovely 3-inch white flowers. It is native of Brazil and grows fast.

WHITE ORCHIDTREE (*Bauhinia purpurea* var. *alba*). There are a score or more "white Bauhinias." The commoner kind in Florida is *Bauhinia variegata* var. *candida* which blooms in the Spring. The tree offered here blooms in November or December and bears copious pure white flowers in clusters at the ends of the branchlets. It is a small tree, blooming when 5-6 feet high, the flowers shaped like *B. purpurea*. It does not come true from seed.

SNOWY ORCHIDTREE (*Bauhinia acuminata*). Most satisfactory of the Bauhinia family, says Bailey, and the compact white flowers with wide snowy petals, the whole flower not much larger than a rose, are borne in profusion on plants when they are only two years old. Deciduous, hard to propagate and rare, native of India, height to 6 feet, it blooms continuously from May to September.

YELLOW ORCHIDTREE (*Bauhinia picta*). This is a bushy small tree from Colombia, with small divided leaves and solitary, light yellow or white, tubular flowers which open wider than *B. tomentosa* which it resembles. It would probably be a good hedge plant with branchings to the ground.

* **PINK ORCHIDTREE** (*B. monandra*). This deciduous small tree from Burma bears beautiful pink orchid-like flowers all along the marches, blooming at least twice a year, usually November and May. The flowers are large, the petals at first showing a great deal of red and yellow on a white background, but fading bright pink as they grow older.

AUSTRALIAN ORCHIDTREE (*B. cunninghami*). From warm northern Australia comes this 25-foot low-branched, wide-spreading tree. The flowers are rosy red, massed all along the branches when leafless. In the wild this is usually a dense low shrub. *C. cunninghami* var. *rosea* is slightly dwarfer and hardier and the flowers are white with a faint rosy tinge. Splendid wind-break plants in dry areas. Both are prized in Australia as fodder trees.



PELTOPHORUM

*PELTOPHORUM (*P. inerme*). Finest combination of shade with pretty flowers that I know, this big evergreen Philippine tree to 60 feet or more bears quantities of lovely yellow flowers all summer. (Full description in 1947 catalog).

*AFRICAN PELTOPHORUM (*P. africanum*). This is a handsome, somewhat smaller tree of 15-30 feet with the same yellow flowers, much branched from below and with a rounded crown. One of the handsomest of bushvelt trees, writes Dr. Pole Evans, the "very showy" flowers much visited by bees. I can also supply the Brazilian *P. dubium*, the Malayan *P. dasyrachis*, and I am growing the West Indian *P. linnaei* and *P. brasiliense*.

SINDORA (*S. cochinchinense*). This is a very rare, large, spreading Malayan shade tree, allied to *Peltophorum*. I don't have any information on the flowers.

*PRIDE OF BERMUDA (*Lonchocarpus violaceus*). Bermuda evergreen small

tree of the Pea family. It has long sweeping branches that seem to hang from the top of the tree to the bottom in a great cascade and when these are covered with bright blue blossoms, the effect is spectacular.



LIGNUM-VITAE

*LIGNUM-VITAE (*Guaiacum officinale*). The early Spaniards called this discovery the "tree of life" because of supposed medicinal properties. One of Florida's most beautiful native trees is this evergreen *Lignum-vitae* but it grows so slowly it is rarely cultivated in gardens and there as only a shrub, though naturally it is a 30' tree. Its true blue inch-wide star-like flowers fade rapidly to white but they are very beautiful. Freeman & Williams called this tree "always ornamental, particularly when in flower" (March to May). Irvine called it "one of the most beautiful decorative trees of the tropics, whether in flower or fruit." (See my 1947 catalog).

*BULNESIA (*B. arborea*). Closely related to the Lignum-vitae, although only a botanist would suspect it, is a Venezuelan evergreen tree called *Bulnesia* that looks a lot like one of the shower trees (*Cassia* sp.). It is tall, occasionally 100' but usually 30-40', and bears clusters of brilliant yellow flowers that resemble those of the golden shower (*C. fistula*). It grows well in coastal areas and dry foothills of Colombia and Venezuela.

WILLARDIA (*W. mexicana*). Excellent for the small garden is this Mexican shrub or small evergreen tree with finely cut foliage and showy lilac pea flowers.

THE LOVELY TREE CRAPEMYRTLES

The tropics offer a dozen different tree-form crapemyrtles, related to the bush so beloved by gardeners in the South, and eight of these are now available in Florida.



QUEEN'S CRAPEMYRTLETREE

* QUEEN'S CRAPEMYRTLETREE (*Lagerstroemia speciosa* Syn. *L. flos-reginae*). Most beautiful of summer-flowering trees for Florida and one of the most spectacular flowering trees to be found anywhere in the world, the Queen's Crape-myrtletree is a "must" for every South Florida garden. Through June and July its crown is covered with great trusses of rich pinkish mauve blossoms 2 inches or more across and their weight is often enough to bend the long branches to the ground. Flowering continues for weeks and makes this a graceful, spectacular ornamental. It flowers only if planted in full sun. Occasionally a bright pink or magenta-flowered tree is seen but these are rare and most of the thousands of seedlings I have raised will have mauve blossoms.

* HAIRY CRAPEMYRTLE (*L. hirsuta*). A small Indian tree with "exceedingly ornamental flowers which are very large and purplish pink." It flowers uniformly and profusely. Very rare in Florida, this may prove finest of them all.

* FUZZY CRAPEMYRTLETREE (*L. tomentosa*). "A large deciduous Indian tree, reaching 100 feet or more," says Troup. "The panicles of handsome white flowers, 1-1½ inches in diameter, appear in April-May." In Ceylon flowering takes place twice a year.



LATE CRAPEMYRTLETREE

* LATE CRAPEMYRTLETREE (*L. turbinata*). Best bloomer of all the tree crapemyrtles with flowers until Thanksgiving, this beautiful tree grows tall and slender with great bouquets of mixed pink, lavender and white flowers in towering clusters above the foliage. This tree is evergreen in south Florida.

* INDO-CHINA CRAPEMYRTLETREE (*L. thorelli*). Colthurst says: "Very popular for its beauty and long season of bloom, it is *le dernier cri* in tree planting." Lancaster says the flowers "will last from May to October and if the spikes are removed as the flowers fall a second flush will result. This is an ideal amateur's tree." Rather like the Queen's, but with smaller leaves and flowers, this tree is probably hardiest of the tree relatives of the bush crapemyrtle so popular in southern gardens.

* WHITE CRAPEMYRTLETREE (*L. lanceolata*). A large deciduous Indian tree with smooth whitish bark peeling in large papery strips. "Elegant and beautiful," says Nairne. "The trees may be seen from a distance when quite covered with (snow-white) flowers."



MALAYAN CRAPEMYRTLE TREE

* **MALAYAN CRAPEMYRTLE TREE** (*L. floribunda*). Dense, bushy tree to 40 feet or more, semi-evergreen, with gorgeous pink flowers above the foliage twice a year. The individual blossoms, one inch across, gradually fade white, but the panicles are 15 inches long and flowering continues a long time. This is a magnificent tree in the Florida garden as the conical or broadly cylindric crown is so covered with leaves the branches are hidden.

FORMOSAN CRAPEMYRTLE (*L. subcostata*). This deciduous tree to 60 feet is practically unknown in Florida. Like the others in this group, it bears pyramidal clusters 3-8 inches long of white and rose crep-y flowers at the tips of the branches, and is much hardier than the other tree crape myrtles. When it can be firmly established in this country, it should become very popular through the southern States.

SUTHERLANDIA (*S. frutescens*). This is a loosely branching or spreading, soft, evergreen shrub up to 5 feet, usually less, from the hillsides and stream beds of South Africa. From August to December it bears lovely clusters of bright red snapdragon-like flowers against the gray-green foliage, very ornamental.

* **HYPOCALYPTUS** (*H. sophoroides*). This exceedingly beautiful shrub or small tree comes from the Cape of Good Hope where it grows to elevations of 2000' with rainfall of 20-40 inches. The pinkish-magenta butterfly-like flowers are in clustered spikes above shamrock-like big leaves. Hutchinson says "my drawing . . . can convey little idea of the beauty of this lovely plant." The flowers at the Cape come in October-November.

* **BYRSONIMA** (*B. cotinifolia*). This 40-foot evergreen tree from Central America when it bursts into bloom in May, is simply beautiful, its whole top covered with masses of bright yellow flowers that later turn reddish orange. Marshall calls the tree "very ornamental." Standley says "the trees are conspicuous when loaded with their handsome golden blossoms."



NEEDLEFLOWER TREE

* **NEEDLEFLOWER TREE** (*Posoqueria latifolia*). From Colombia, S. A., this most remarkable small flowering tree bears clusters of white, very slender tubular flowers 6 inches long. At the end of the tube is a small saucer-shaped corolla and long protruding stamens. These stamens are so set, that when you touch them they throw the pollen several inches; a surprising performance.

TREES TO PLANT NEAR THE OCEAN



CLUSIA

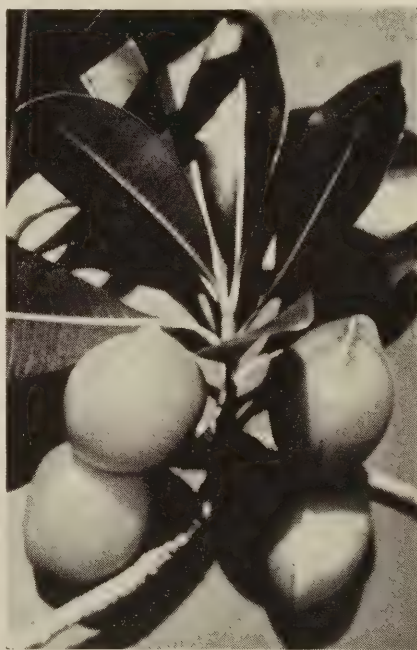
CLUSIA (*C. rosea*). For big smooth spatulate leaves, nothing is more striking than this West Indian shore tree to 40 feet. It resists salt spray and high winds and its 4-inch white flowers with pink halo center are beautiful. It is a heavy, dense shade tree for exposed positions, much in demand as a tub and patio plant because of its magnificent bold foliage.

MADAGASCAR OLIVE (*Noronhia emarginata*). A pretty, small evergreen tree from Madagascar with broad spatulate gray-green leaves that resist salt spray and make it an excellent subject for seaside planting. The attractive rose-purple flowers are followed by round, yellowish-green fruits. There is a good deal of variation in these, and some of them are distinctly good eating. My trees were grown from seed sent from Hawaii by Otto Degener, of the staff of the New York Botanical Garden.

*KAMANI (*Calophyllum inophyllum*). "This beautiful cosmopolitan tree," wrote Rock, "always near or at the seashore (in Hawaii), reaches a height of 50-60 feet or more." It is a slender Malayan evergreen with magnificent shining deep green spatulate leaves that are not bothered by salt spray. The 1-inch white flowers, borne in stiff, erect 6-inch clusters in leaf axils, have a fragrance "perhaps the sweetest of any Malayan tree," Corner says.

The flowering lasts about two weeks, in February and again in August. Benthall says "this beautiful evergreen tree is much used in India for planting on roadsides and in avenues." Growing on the seashore, it gets wind-twisted and picturesque.

SEAGRAPE (*Coccolobis uvifera*). Common as this evergreen big shrub or tree is along Florida's coastline, you would hardly expect to find it here, but in recent years the tree is being sought out for its crooked ornamental growth (wanted in certain types of garden) and its beautiful leathery leaves and fruit (useful in some arrangements). The white or yellowish-green flowers are inconspicuous.



OCHROSIA

OCHROSIA (*O. elliptica*). The South Pacific furnishes this small evergreen tree, which is one of my favorites because it is covered all winter with lacquer-red almond-shaped fruits that contrast beautifully with the deep green foliage and make the tree a conspicuous object on the landscape. Erroneously called "kopsia" by many persons who fail to realize there really are such things as *Kopsia* trees, the *Ochrosia* does well near the ocean because its leaves resist salt spray.

OTHER TREES RESISTANT TO SALT SPRAY

PITTOSPORUM. This Far Eastern or South African genus is known in Florida only for one evergreen foundation shrub *P. tobira* and even this is rare in the southern end of the state. Almost unknown are the several attractive flowering trees in the family, worthy of widespread use in landscape work, especially near the sea. All will sustain considerable cold.



QUEENSLAND PITTOSPORUM

QUEENSLAND PITTOSPORUM. (*P. rhombifolium*). Vaughn J. Keifer calls this evergreen tree "rather slow growing but finest of them all." It is usually small to 20', with large bright green leaves, coarsely toothed above the middle, and bears dense clusters of very fragrant white flowers at the tips of the branches, followed by bright orange berries. Survives 20° temperature.

VICTORIAN LAUREL (*P. undulatum*). This Australian evergreen tree to 40 feet, with oblong 6-inch leaves, broad and wavy, glossy green in color, bears night-fragrant, yellowish-white, ½-inch bell-shaped flowers in clusters at the branch tips, followed by showy orange berries. The tree prefers moist heavy soil. It is often planted near summer houses or dining porches because of the rich odor of the bloom, resembling that of orange blossoms. Excellent for planting in narrow parkways, for a tall hedge or for foundation plantings where a large handsome mass of foliage is desired, it is probably more widely planted within 30 miles of the coast in California for large foliage than any other plant. It survives 22° temperature.

WILLOW-LEAVED PITTOSPORUM (*P. pentandrum*). This small evergreen tree from the Philippines, sometimes to 60 feet, but usually shrubby, has strap-like

leaves with wavy margins and bears handsome heads of small white fragrant flowers followed by orange berries. It has proved desirable in seaside planting because of its resistance to salt spray. Here in South Florida it has survived hurricanes, drought, salt water and inundation without damage.

FRAGRANT PITTOSPORUM (*P. odoratissimum*). This evergreen shrubby tree from the Dutch East Indies has large glossy leaves, small white flowers and orange fruits shaped like miniature footballs.



HYMENOSPORUM

***WING-SEED TREE** (*Hymenosporum flavum*). Sprays of fragrant yellow flowers in November-December distinguish this upright, shapely Australian evergreen tree, which is allied to *Pittosporum*. It is ideal for parkways in warm climates not subject to severe frosts.

THE MYRTLE FAMILY

More than half of all Australian trees belong to the Myrtle Family, most of them evergreen and having aromatic qualities. Included are *Eucalyptus*, *Melaleuca*, *Callistemon*, *Eugenia*, *Myrtus*, *Rhodomyrtus*, *Pimenta*, *Metrosideros* — just to mention a few that are grown as ornamentals in Florida. There are about 65 other genera in the family. Most of them show an affinity for Florida growing conditions and they should be widely used to brighten our landscape.

MELALEUCA. There are 120 different evergreen trees and shrubs in this Australian family of which only one, the PUNK or CAJEPUT (*M. leucadendra*) is common in Florida. **MOONAH** (*M. pubescens*) is a tall shrub or tree with small, white flowers in loose spikes, recommended for coastal planting and sand binding. The **DROOPING MELALEUCA** (*M. armillaris*) is a tall shrub with gracefully drooping branches, very fine-cut leaves and "showy" white flowers. *M. ericifolia* var. *erubescens* has pink or red flowers, prefers swampy areas. **SNOW-IN-SUMMER** (*M. linariifolia*) is a magnificent spreading tree covered in summer with a mantle of white, likes wet ground. The **WHITE CLOUD** (*M. bracteata*) is a lovely pyramidal tree with a smother of small white flowers. **ROBIN REDBREAST** (*M. lateritia*) is a striking, graceful shrub with cane-like branches and soft orange-scarlet

flowers. *M. nodosa* is a bushy shrub to 12 feet with showy globular pale yellow flower heads. *M. steedmani*, says Lord, is "one of the very best of the family," with intense crimson bottlebrush flowers tipped with gold. *M. huegeli* is a bushy, spreading shrub with tiny spiral foliage and dense narrow cream flower spikes to 5 inches long. *M. preissiana* is a tall shrub or tree with small white flowers in 2-inch spikes. *M. acuminata* is a shrub or small tree with yellow bottlebrush flowers. Of *M. lilacinus* I find no record; this may be *Callistemon lilacinus*, a red-flowered bottlebrush from Gosford, near Sydney. The **PINK MELALEUCA** (*M. nesophila*) is a tree to 35 feet with thick, spongy bark and pink or rose-colored flowers in dense heads which are round, rather than bottlebrush-like as in most of the other Melaleucas. In California this rapid-growing



"SNOW IN SUMMER" (*Melaleuca linariifolia*) IN MELBOURNE BOTANIC GARDEN

tree is much used in park plantings. Lord calls it "one of the most beautiful." He calls the flowers "mauve and gold." The DOTTED MELALEUCA (*M. hypericifolia*), a tall shrub or small tree is exceedingly popular for its very showy rich red flowers, spikes about 3 inches long and 2 inches through. The foliage is pleasing and Bailey refers to the bloom as "gorgeous."

* ROSE MYRTLE (*Rhodomyrtus tomentosa*). This lovely evergreen Chinese shrub to 5 feet is a magnificent sight in May and June when covered with its 5-petaled, 2-inch, deep rose-pink flowers that fade in a day or two to pink, then white. The shrub bears hundreds of flowers and is rare only because difficult to propagate.



SCARLET EUCALYPTUS

* SCARLET EUCALYPTUS (*E. ficifolia*). Famed West Australian evergreen medium-sized tree, with copious brilliant red flower clusters in late Spring. This tree is much planted in California parkways, resists temperatures to 24°, survives long dry spells but resents root disturbance. In planting, do not remove from the can; plant can and all. Seedlings do not come true to color, but may be

pink, red scarlet or crimson. The leaf stalks are a bright crimson color and the leaves a rich dark green. The tree rarely reaches 30 feet but may be widespreading. (Described in 1949 catalog).

* COOLGARDIE WHITE GUM (*E. torquata*). Lord calls the "one of the best all-around small ornamental gums." It is fast growing, shapely and drought-resistant, with highly ornamental buds and showy bunches of red or pink flowers (Nov.-Jan. in Australia). The tree will frequently flower at two years, sometimes while still in the pot. It is frost tender when small.

* PINK-FLOWERED IRONBARK (*E. sideroxylon-rosea*). This is an ornamental variety of the Red Ironbark, with grayish foliage and lots of pink flowers (May to Feb. in Australia). As it makes a big tree to 50 feet, it is recommended for parks and broad streets.

RUSTY GUM MYRTLE (*Angophora costata*). This New South Wales 50-foot beautiful evergreen tree resembles a Eucalypt except that the dense clusters of creamy white flowers have definite corollas. When the deciduous bark peels, leaving an attractive flesh pink under-surface, this gradually becomes a rusty color; hence the common name. It will grow in poor soil but is recommended for a medium one. It is well worth trying in Central Florida.



METROSIDEROS

* NEW ZEALAND CHRISTMAS TREE (*Metrosideros tomentosa*, syn. *M. excelsa*). This is the finest *Metrosideros*

and the "most magnificent plant in the New Zealand flora." Of all the flowering trees that can be grown outside of the tropics, there can be none with more beauty than this. Its tough, gray-green leaves, with silver undersides, and greenish-white, young shoots, are very conspicuous. The flowers are carmine scarlet, borne in umbels, like huge pin cushions, so freely, that in season they completely cover most of the tree; grows near the sea; often flowers if only a foot or two high; is very wind hardy; doesn't mind salt spray. In New Zealand often 70 feet but in this country rarely exceeds 25 feet. If the lower growth is removed while young, Lord says, the tree attains an attractive umbrella shape. He adds: "The aerial roots which appear in masses on the lower branches are an interesting feature of this tree, but their purpose is not known."

EUGENIA

The *Eugenia* genus (including *Syzygium*) comprises 700 kinds of warm-country evergreen trees and shrubs which are among our best wind-resistant, salt-spray-resistant plants.

Pertchik "Flowering Trees of the Caribbean"



MALAY APPLE (OHIA)

* OHIA (*Eugenia malaccense*). This Hawaiian tree has gorgeous wine-red brushy flowers along the branches, followed by red-apple-like fruits, which the natives call Ohia but elsewhere is known

as Malay Apple. This is one of the few *Eugenia* that are brilliant in flower. David Sturrock calls it one of the three most beautiful flowering trees he knows.

BRUSH CHERRY (*E. australis paniculata*). Excellent hedge plant, shrubby on dry land, attains 60' in wet forest, a dense tree with handsome, narrow, glossy foliage, snow-white fluffy flowers and red berries.

CROWN EUGENIA (*E. coronata*). This bushy small evergreen tree from French Guinea has shining dark green foliage and quantities of small white flowers.

✓ LILLY-PILLY (*Acmena smithi*. Syn. *Eugenia smithi*). Small Australian evergreen tree with rich bronze new foliage, snow white flowers and showy edible purple berries. Suitable for hedge, wind-break or specimen.

✓ JAVA PLUM (*E. jambolana*). Small drought-resistant tree often cultivated for its fruit.

✓ SURINAM CHERRY (*E. uniflora*). Common Florida hedge plant, stands shearing well.

✓ ROSE APPLE (*E. jambos*). Common Florida shrub or drooping tree with brushy white flowers.



COMMON MYRTLE

COMMON MYRTLE (*Myrtus communis*). Densely foliated evergreen shrub or small tree with tiny scented leaves and $\frac{3}{4}$ " white flowers with brushy stamens. Will thrive in shade. Useful for hedges.

MYRCIA (*M. atramentifera*). Here is an evergreen Brazilian tree to 40' of the Myrtle family with leathery 4-inch leaves and dense clusters of small white flowers.

BOTTLEBRUSHES



BOTTLEBRUSH

* **FLAME BOTTLEBRUSH** (*Callistemon citrinus splendens*). Clarke says this is much the finest kind of bottlebrush. It does well all over Florida, making a bush or tree, 10 feet or more; the young shoots are pink and silvery. The large bottlebrush flowers around the ends of the shoots are shiny vermillion, each stamen tipped with gold. It flowers with great freedom, making a magnificent show. This and the Showy Bottlebrush should be planted everywhere throughout Florida instead of the old-style *C. lanceolatus* (Syn. *C. citrinus*) for they are just as hardy and much more beautiful.

* **WEeping BOTTLEBRUSH** (*C. viminalis*). Like Flame Bottlebrush but bushier with long drooping branches. Lord calls it "a beautiful tree worthy of general cultivation; of graceful, weeping appearance." It grows fast and may attain 20 feet.

NARROWLEAF BOTTLEBRUSH (*C. linearis*). This rare tropical, shrubby bottlebrush has showy deep red flowers through Spring and Summer, and narrow 4-5-inch leaves grooved on the upper surface.



SHOWY BOTTLEBRUSH

* **SHOWY BOTTLEBRUSH** (*C. speciosus*). Irvo Hammet considers this the finest of all bottlebrushes and it is my No. 1 choice for all Florida. It grows rapidly to 15-18 feet, very graceful, flushed with 6-inch spikes of deep red flowers several times a year and each anther is tipped with gold. Lord says it should be freely used in gardens and for highway planting.



STIFF BOTTLEBRUSH

* **STIFF BOTTLEBRUSH** (*C. rigidus*). This photograph of a hedge in a Florida yard shows how this stiff plant with brilliant crimson flower heads can be used effectively. It becomes a 5 to 8 feet shrub in time, but is slow growing, holds its foliage to the ground and flowers twice a year. It should be pruned well to keep its shape. It endures hard, dry conditions.

* **FIERY BOTTLEBRUSH** (*C. phoeniceus*). Lord says "this is probably the best and most brilliantly-flowered of all Australia's Bottlebrushes." It is a 6-foot shrub from western Australia with narrow, thick, veinless leaves. It thrives in warm heavy soil and should be watered in summer.

YELLOW BOTTLEBRUSH (*C. paludosa*). This small tree from New South Wales to 12 feet or more, has narrow leaves and pale yellow flower spikes.

CORAL TREES



INDIAN CORAL BEAN

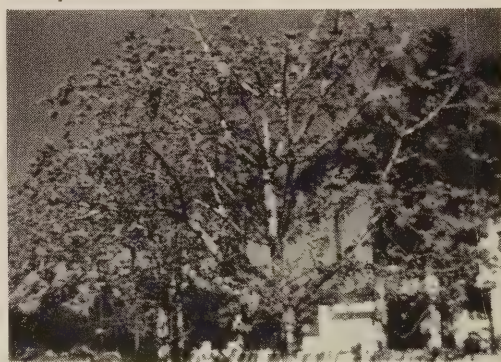
* **INDIAN CORAL BEAN** (*E. indica*, Syn. *E. variegata*). Large, spreading, deciduous Indian shade tree, with thorny green trunk and branches, one of the gems of the floral world. It bears masses of brilliant red pea-shaped blossoms in March before or with the new leaves and is a conspicuous feature on the landscape. It is particularly well adapted to parks as it makes a big tree. It is probably hardy through Central Florida. (See description in 1949 catalog). There are about 30 species of coral trees, all needing full sun, abundant water except in winter and loamy soil. I can supply other species than those listed, such as *E. poianthes*, *E. velutina*, etc.

WHITE CORAL TREE (*Erythrina indica alba*). White-flowered sport of this grand shade tree from India. New introduction, appears to thrive in Florida.



COXCOMB CORAL

* **COXCOMB CORAL** (*E. crista-galli*). This bushy, half-hardy tree to 8 feet, is well adapted to yard culture, for the brilliant flowers are down where you can see them. The plant is hardier than the others, does well in Jacksonville. The stalks are prickly, the flowers bright deep scarlet, in large terminal clusters from May to July. A hybrid of this called *E. bidwilli* is hardy to the sixth zone.



CORAL TREE

* **HONDURAS CORALBEAN** (*E. hondurensis*). This shrub or tree to 20 feet, Standley says is "very showy when in bloom," covered with its fire-red masses of pea-like blossoms. Better adapted to small yards, this should be an ideal tree for Florida.

SENEGAL CORALBEAN (*E. senegalensis*). This medium-sized African tree is "a beautiful sight when in flower," says Irvine, "worthy of being grown more extensively as a decorative tree." The large flowers are bright red.



BUTEA

*FLAME OF THE FOREST (*Butea frondosa*. Syn. *B. monosperma*). This very slow growing Indian tree reaches 40 feet, with a crooked, often irregular trunk. Brandis says in northwest India it is often kept as a shrub by constant lopping. It thrives on heavy, often saline soils. It sheds its leaves in February and soon bursts into flower, so profuse that Brandis says: "The tree in full bloom presents a striking spectacle, like fire on the horizon." Nairne says the 2-inch, silky, orange red flowers completely cover the upper part of the tree. Hooker says it "is a gorgeous sight. In mass the inflorescence resembles sheets of flame, and individually the flowers are eminently beautiful, the bright orange-red petals contrasting brilliantly against the jet-black velvety calyx." Macmillan says "very showy," *Butea* in cultivation in Florida, has one distressing habit. If the weather is too hot or too cold, too wet or too dry, the plant dies back to the ground, and you think it is dead. But no, just let it alone; it will come back bigger and better from the tubrous root that looks like a sweet potato. It will die off a second and maybe a third year, but sooner or later it decides to grow up and be a tree. It is well worth nursing and waiting for.

*SARACA. Corner calls these "among the most beautiful of our native flowering trees" in Malaya. There are about 20 kinds of Saraca trees, all in India or Malaysia. An outstanding characteristic is that the new leaves develop in tassels, pink or purple, gradually turning a dark green. All grow usually to 20-30 feet. The masses of ixora-like flowers in clust-

ers and along the branches, are so striking that the trees deserve to be grown in sheltered, somewhat shady places throughout South Florida. In Malaya the Saracas grow mostly in stream-valleys, frequently right on the bank with roots extending out into the water. They like to grow beneath other trees in damp but well-drained ground. The YELLOW SARACA (*S. thaipingensis*), the hardiest and one of the best, has the largest leaves, flower-clusters and pods. The slightly fragrant blossoms are light apricot yellow, becoming deep yellow with the eye darkening to deep blood red. The flower clusters on the trunk and main branches are 6 to 18 inches across. The ASOKA (*S. indica*) is an Indian species with apricot-yellow flowers turning orange-red with purple-mauve or magenta eye. The flower clusters are 3-6 inches wide, at the ends of leafy branches. In India the flowering is from January to May. Nehrling flowered it in Florida in June and July but his plants were killed by 25° temperature in 1910 and the tree has never been reestablished in Florida until now. Sir W. Jones wrote: "The vegetable world scarce exhibits a richer sight than the Asoka tree in full bloom." It is a Hindu sacred tree and is much planted in India for ornament and the flowers used for temple decoration. Nehrling wrote: "This will make a brilliant flowering tree for Florida lawns and small gardens." The tree thrives in shady situations in wet or semi-dry districts of India, and should do well in Florida. FAIRCHILD'S SARACA (*S. cauliflora*) from Malacca, bears masses of deep orange-red flowers. It has flowered at the Fairchild Tropical Garden, on the edge of a hammock, where it put on a wonderful show.

SCAEVOLA (*S. frutescens*). Tropical-looking shrub from West Australia with large thick spatulate leaves, long drooping branches and small white flowers. Good background plant and should do well near the ocean.

TRICHILIA (*T. pallida* or *T. hirta*). These are evergreen Central American white-flowered avenue trees of the mahogany family.



BRAZIL SWARTZIA

*BRAZIL SWARTZIA (*S. langsdorfi*). This 50-foot evergreen tree is much used in Rio de Janeiro for ornament in parks and gardens. Album Floristico says that "the ample and well-shaped crown make it very ornamental," and from November to January its top is blanketed with quantities of large, snowy-white flowers that are "brilliant" in the sun. The tree also is ornamental when in fruit with its bright orange seed pods.

*PANAMA SWARTZIA (*S. panamensis* Syn. *Fairchildia panamensis*). This Central American tree to 40 feet or more, bears showy yellow flowers in long bunches that hang beneath the branches. Because the wood is tough and often used for fence posts in Central America, this tree should be wind-resistant. It grows well in shade. With one broad petal and a mass of stamens, it is unlike any of our common flowers, but belongs to the pea family.

*SCHOTIA. There are five handsome shrubs or small trees in this South African genus, most of them with brilliant red flowers. Much of the floral beauty is due to the stamens. *S. brachypetala* is a tree to 20 feet with deep crimson flowers crowded on the branch tips. I offer also

two different plants from Madeira that are named after estates on that island where the seed originates, *S. "Quinta Vigia"* and *S. "Quinta Magnolia."* In my garden I am also growing *S. transvaalensis*, and I can supply *S. latifolia* with pink flowers.

*TAKOLI (*Dalbergia lanceolaria*). This graceful Indian tree with slender drooping branches, bears small lavender flowers in great profusion in large clusters among the blue-green leaves and at branch tips. The tree changes leaves in spring and produces new ones along with the flowers, usually in May. Lancaser says this is a much better tree than *D. sissoo* occasionally seen in Florida, with neater habit, dwarfer growth, and "flowers that are very handsome." Nairne says the "pale blue" flowers are larger than in other species.

MARLBERRY (*Ardisia paniculata*). Finest of heavy plants for landscape work near the ocean is this Florida native salt-resistant shrub or small tree with evergreen foliage and black berries. It grows in hammocks all over South Florida.



GOLDENRAIN TREE

GOLDENRAIN TREE (*Koelreuteria formosana*). This Japanese evergreen to 40' bears panicles of bright yellow flowers in November. These change suddenly to beautiful pink bougainvillea-like clusters which in turn become bronze seed pods and remain long on the tree, making it a conspicuous ornamental. This tree is hardy through Central Florida. *K. bipinnata* and the hardier *K. paniculata* are often seen in Florida.



LIPSTICK

LIPSTICKTREE (*Bixa orellana*). This small evergreen tree with dense heart-shaped leaves, attracts more attention than any other in my garden. First interest centers in the grape-like clusters of flower buds which burst in November, a few at a time into lovely 2½-inch pink flowers like peach blossoms. Then come the bunches of brownish-green seed pods like chestnuts except the burrs are soft, and these contain the brilliant red annato dye used for coloring oleo or for playing "Indian."



RED LIPSTICKTREE

***RED LIPSTICKTREE** (*B. orellana* var.). Like the foregoing except possibly more striking in fruit, because the pods are as large as hen eggs and are a bright vermillion color, very showy. The flowers are the same. This is a fine ornamental.

***RHODESIAN TEAK** (*Baikiaea plurijuga*). This tree to 40 feet with glossy leaves, and large nodding flowers in March at the branch tips in long silky clusters, is one of the world's showiest flowering trees. It grows slowly. When I sent a few of the seeds to Dr. David Fairchild, he wrote me: "What beautiful seeds! I never saw any before. In Dominica Botanical Garden I saw the tree in flower, fell in love with it, and have tried for years to get living seed of it, but in vain. Now you send me seeds. Thank you sincerely. I'll try my best to grow the tree in the Fairchild Tropical Garden. Its velvet-black calyx and superb white papery petals remind me of the *Camoensia maxima*, a superb leguminous vine I have tried to grow in Florida. I am so pleased to get these seeds."

DIOSPYROS (*D. embryopteris*). Floridians should know this handsome, ornamental, evergreen persimmon tree. In northern India the creamy white fragrant flowers appear from March to May along with the young leaves which are bright crimson. I also have *D. discolor*. Colthurst places this among the "Familiar Flowering Trees of India."

***CHINESE GORDONIA** (*G. anomala*. Syn. *G. axillaris*). This magnificent, much branched evergreen shrub or small tree to 10 feet is from Hong Kong. Herklots says, "When in flower the shrubs are very attractive with their large white and golden flowers." The 5 pure white wavy petals 2 inches long and nearly as much across, are surmounted by a mass of golden stamens. The flowers are about 4 inches across and resemble the camellia to which the tree is related.

***TANAZ** (*Ougeinia dalbergioides*). This small to medium sized tree sheds its old leaves in January-February (they turn yellow as they fall) and the new leaves appear in March. In the short bare period come the pale-pink or lilac flowers, in dense clustered spikes, crowded along the old branches. They are somewhat longer than those of its relative the Red Bud (*Cercis* sp.). Troup says: "In the flowering season the trees are a conspicuous and beautiful sight."



DOMBEYA CALANTHA

*SHOWY DOMBEYA (*D. calantha*). This is my favorite to date among the 100 kinds of *Dombeya* trees and shrubs which come from Madagascar and tropical Africa. It makes an evergreen tree to 20 feet with great arching branches all over the stem, each one tipped from January to June with a cluster of bright pink flowers above the leaves where they make a considerable show. If kept within bounds to prevent legginess, it is a handsome ornamental. The leaves are up to a foot across.

KENYA DOMBEYA (*D. nairobiensis*). Shrub or tree to 15 feet with pointed, 3-lobed leaves, and white or pink flowers in few-flowered clusters. Probably half-hardy.

WEDDINGFLOWER (*D. natalensis*). This Natal, rapid growing small evergreen tree with large poplar-like leaves, bears large, white, sweet-scented flowers that make it an attractive garden subject.

DREGE'S DOMBEYA (*D. dregeana*). South African evergreen shrub or small tree, with white or rose flowers, 1 inch across, in clusters, pendant, freely produced.

*BURGESS DOMBEYA (*D. burgesiae*). Handsome, South African evergreen tree to 10 feet with large bell-shaped

flowers, the petals spreading, white with rose tinge at the base and in veins, in clusters. Usually grown as a mound-shaped shrub.

HAIRY DOMBEYA (*D. mollis*). A spreading tree to 30 feet, soft-hairy throughout, with heart-shaped leaves and small pink flowers in dense clusters. Native country unknown; described from plants at Kew.

*CHRISTMAS-FLOWER DOMBEYA (*D. wallichii*). This is the common *Dombeya* of Florida gardens, beautiful in December with great hanging balls of pink flowers like hydrangea, hidden under the leaves. However the blooming season is short and the unsightly dead flowers hang on for weeks. The genus *Dombeya* was formerly known as *Assonia* and as *Astrapaea*.

WHITE DOMBEYA (*D. elegans*). Small tree from Pretoria, S. Africa, thriving near running water with pentagonal leaves and clustered white flowers.

GOETZEN'S DOMBEYA (*D. goetzeni*). Eggeling says this is a forest timber tree to 50 feet with large dark green leaves usually with red nerves and huge clusters of pale pink flowers to 12 inches long. The seed came to me from Kenya Colony.

SUDAN COLANUT (*Cola acuminata*). This 40-foot evergreen African tree, resembling an apple tree, is one of 40 species that produce the cola nuts which are said to sustain the natives in great feats of endurance. It has become famous in the United States in the manufacture of cold drinks. The ½-inch, star-shaped flowers in clusters of 15 or more, have a slender green tube and a showy yellow limb which is a part of the calyx. Unwin says: "Always standing in the shade and with a heavy evergreen foliage, the cream-coloured flowers with a pink streak on each petal show up very clearly when the tree comes into bloom in February or March." Schiffino says: "... because of fine foliage and flowers it adapts itself well to ornamental use." The seeds, resembling the horsechestnut and bitter to taste, are in a 6-inch pod. I have other *Cola* trees; inquiries invited.

*RED ISORA (*Helicteres isora*). A shrub or bushy little Indian tree to 15 feet, with long straggling and zig-zag twigs. The scarlet flowers are 2 inches long, clustered in the leaf axils. The 5 petals are at first green tinted blue, gradually reddening to scarlet. Corner says: "This is a beautiful and unusual bush that deserves to become much better known." The dried, spirally-twisted fruits are sold in Malayan shops for medicinal uses.



PTEROSPERMUM

PTEROSPERMUM (*P. acerifolius*). This is a tall evergreen Indian tree with bright green maple-like leaves a foot across, almost white beneath. Through the winter it bears striking 6-inch white fragrant tubular twisted flowers. There is a splendid 40-ft. specimen at Orlando courthouse erroneously called "Chocolate tree." The tree is rare in Florida but worth growing for its magnificent foliage alone.

*REEVESIA (*R. thyrsoidea*). A lovely small tree from the island of Hong Kong, with dark, glossy green leaves, bearing at the tips of the branches big clusters of 40 or 50 beautiful white fragrant flowers in May and again in September. The flower heads, like hydrangeas, are studded with long staminal tubes that look like big pins in a cushion. A handsome, rare tree.

VALLESIA (*V. flexuosa*). Austin Smith sent me from Costa Rica the seed of this small evergreen 30-foot tree of the allamanda family with small star-like white flowers like Confederate Jasmine.



ONCOBA

*ONCOBA (*O. spinosa*). This bushy Arabian tree, to 20 feet with lovely white camellia-like flowers twice a year is a cynosure in my garden, for its "golfball" seed pods are interesting and the profusion of flowers is lovely. Rather thorny, it could be used as a tall hedge.

RED WRIGHTIA (*W. coccinea*). Evergreen Indian ornamental tree with lovely drooping foliage and crimson allamanda-like flowers.

CLERODENDRON. Most of these plants cultivated in Florida gardens, like the "Bleeding Heart" (*C. thomsonae*) are shrubs, but there are some fine trees in the family too. *C. tuberculatum* from Cuba is a small evergreen with spikes of fragrant white tubular flowers followed by blue fruits. *C. floribundum* from Australia is a small white-flowered tree with pretty foliage.

*APOPLANESIA (*A. paniculata*). "The most spectacular flowering tree I ever got from you," exclaimed George R. Fowler of Havana, and he has obtained hundreds of them. This is an evergreen drooping Argentine tree of the pea family which at flowering time (November) gets smothered in plumes of white flowers till the top of the tree looks like a meadow of blooming pampas grass.

FISHPOISON TREE (*Ichthyomethia piscipula*). This small Puerto Rican evergreen tree, with large pink flowers, has leaves which if crushed and dropped in a pool, will stun the fish so they will rise to the top long enough to be caught by hand.

CORDIA TREES



GEIGERTREE CORDIA

*GEIGERTREE CORDIA (*C. sebestena*). Most popular of all ornamentals in south Florida is this evergreen native tree with gorgeous orange flower clusters all year. It makes dense growth to 25', its dark green leaves as rough as sandpaper.

WHITE CORDIA (*C. alliodora*). This 30-foot West Indian evergreen tree gets completely covered with white flowers at blooming time. If it thrives in Florida, it will make a fine ornamental.



TEXAS WILD OLIVE

*TEXAS WILD OLIVE (*C. boissieri*). For years I've heard Texans rave about their wild olive trees, which of course are not olive trees at all. When I saw the beautiful white flowers I understood the

commotion on the Rio Grande. Here indeed is a grand small ornamental tree to 18 feet. Some of the Spanish natives call it Anacahuita. The right name is *Cordia*, but a rose by any other name would smell as sweet. This Texas tree (not the rose) sustains considerable cold without damage.

*MADAGASCAR CORDIA (*C. superba* var. *elliptica*). Here is a brand new ornamental tree from Madagascar, the home of so many beautiful flowering trees that do well in Florida. It is an evergreen, probably never more than 25 feet, with big leathery leaves and white showy flowers 2 inches long in clusters at the tips of the branches. This new introduction promises to be an extra good one. This is closely related to our native Geigertree.

OTHER CORDIA. The most stunning flowers I have seen on any *Cordia* are on the Mexican evergreen tree *C. dodecandra*, a giant to 100 feet with very rough leaves, orange-red flowers and edible acid fruits. The flowers are the same color as those of *C. sebestena* but these are twice as large; its regularity of flowering here remains to be checked. It thrives in my garden, along with *C. nitida*, the glossy-plant from Puerto Rico; *C. leuco-sebestena*, a white-flowered form from Cuba; *C. dentata*, a yellow-flowered straggling tree; *C. lutea*, a lovely yellow-flowered shrub from Ecuador; *C. obliqua* from Cochin China, a handsome half-hardy shade tree, and others.

*JAMAICAN EHRETIA (*E. tinifolia*). This is an evergreen dense, round-topped West Indian tree with dark green leaves. The pretty white, frangipani-like flowers are freely borne. This is an excellent small tree for yard or street planting. Closely allied to the Florida native tree called Strongback (*Bourreria ovata*).

*INDIAN EHRETIA (*E. laevis*). A small deciduous tree. Troup says: "The masses of small white flowers appear from February to April, and the bunches of orange-red berries, sometimes covering the tree, appear from March to June. Both in flower and in fruit the trees are a conspicuous sight." Somewhat frost tender.

WATTLES

This name is given by Australians to their 400 different kinds of *Acacia* trees. (Don't confuse these with *Cassia* or "Shower" trees). *Acacia* trees, whether from Australia or elsewhere, are evergreen, many hardy, others suited to dry locations, with fine-cut foliage and bright yellow ball or spike flowers. They have a tendency toward a short life and a merry one.



EARLEAF ACACIA

EARLEAF ACACIA (*A. auriculaeformis*). Probably most popular *Acacia* in Florida for garden and highway planting is this Indian evergreen tree to 30 feet with somewhat spreading habit, lovely curved "leaves" to 8 inches long, and small fragrant yellow flower spikes.

AFRICAN ACACIA (*A. albida*). This tender, thorny West African evergreen tree to 40 feet is prized for its spikes of yellow flowers and its handsome pale green foliage.

ENTADA (*E. abyssinica*). Fine-leaved African tree of pea family, copious pretty white flowers.

*LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY TREE (*Clethra arborea*). One of the best small trees makes a very handsome evergreen; in August-September it is covered with clustered sprays of scented, white flowers, rather like lily-of-the-valley. Requires acid soil. A good plant of this in flower is a



COOTAMUNDRA WATTLE

*COOTAMUNDRA WATTLE (*A. baileyana*). Best known of the Australian wattles, this shapely, showy evergreen tree with small silver gray foliage literally covers itself in early Spring with clusters of fluffy yellow flowers. Hardy all over Florida, it should be pruned sharply after blooming. I can also supply *A. arabica*, *A. modesta* and others.

wonderful sight. The plant grows fast—flowers early in life. Strongly recommended for Central Florida, especially where woodland shelter is available. Even when apparently killed by a heavy freeze, it usually breaks again from ground level.

MIMOSA (*M. rubicaulis*). This is a large, very prickly Indian shrub, the ball flowers pink. Do not confuse this with *Albizzia julibrissin*.

CITRUS RELATIVES

FERONIA (*F. elephantum*). This slow-growing south Indian citrus relative has shiny green foliage with small, widely-scattered leaflets, a few long spines on the branches, and many small flowers with reddish petals and large, erect, chocolate antlers. The round hard fruits contain edible pulp (if you can take punishment) but are better used ornamentally.

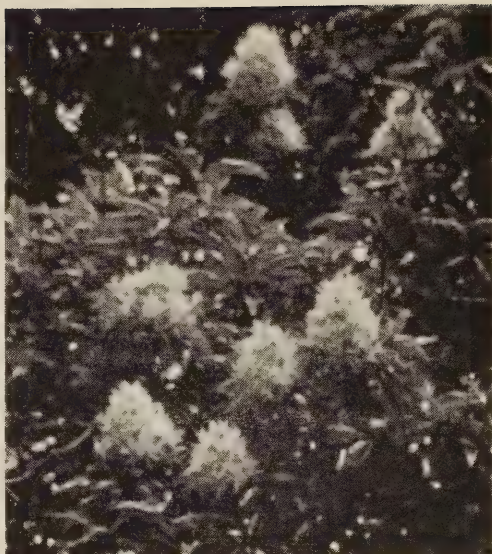
ESENBECKIA (*E. runyoni*). This tree is named after another newspaper publisher at Brownsville, Texas, Robert Runyon who wrote me: "This 30-foot tree with round top and trifoliate leaves that hang on all winter, is very rare even here (it is known only from Cameron County, Texas) as most of the trees have been cleared away to make way for agriculture. When grown in the open the tree is somewhat spreading but with a closed top. It flowers in May, the fruit ripens in August, it blooms again in September and the fruit ripens in December or January. The green fruit has a strong orange odor. The seed is difficult to get as they are ejected with great force when mature. The tree will stand a freeze." Runyon wrote me later that the symmetrical panicles produce hundreds of small white fragrant flowers, "very showy" when in bloom. The plants of *Esenbeckia* I have raised from Runyon's seed seem to grow very slowly in Florida.

GLYCOSMIS (*G. pentaphylla*). Small Indian tree of the Citrus family with white flowers among the foliage.

CURRY TREE (*Murraya koenigi*). Dr. Walter T. Swingle gave me this citrus relative whose leaves are prized for spicy fragrance used to make curry sauce. It makes an attractive small evergreen tree.

LIME BERRY (*Triphasia trifolia*). Thorny evergreen shrub of Citrus family with inconspicuous flowers and bright-red berry-like fruits.

CALAMONDIN (*Citrus mitis*). One of the hardiest of the citrus fruits is this ornamental Philippine tree, often grown in Florida gardens for the plentiful crops of sour fruits which hang on and make the tree most attractive through the winter months.



CAPE CHESTNUT

* **CAPE CHESTNUT** (*Calodendrum capense*). This beautiful 40-foot evergreen tree from the Cape of Good Hope is one of the showiest of flowering trees, and it is often seen in California though rarely in Florida. It is slow-growing while young and prefers warm conditions, but as it grows older it becomes quite resistant to cold. It flowers in May, huge heads of flesh pink or mauve flowers standing out from the tip of each branch and giving a fine ornamental effect. The rest of the year this is a splendid shade tree. Incidentally it is not a chestnut, nor even related to that tree, but its seeds do somewhat resemble the chestnut. Actually this tree is related to citrus, though no layman would suspect it.

CHALCAS (*Murraya paniculata*). Finest of our hedge plants and comparable in beauty to English box, this citrus relative, with its lush dark green foliage, is covered several times a year with star-like white fragrant flowers followed by red berries. Can be trimmed as desired but makes a 15-foot fan-topped shrub if undisturbed. Often called "orange jasmine."

SCARLET HAMELIA (*H. erecta*). Florida native shrub or small tree of the coffee family with copious tiny red flowers twice a year.

TREES GROWN FOR SHOWY FRUITS

JAPANESE RAISIN TREE (*Hovenia dulcis*). This hardy 30-foot immigrant delights the children for its little red club-shaped fruits are edible. The greenish flowers are inconspicuous. Like its relative the Jujube, this is grown for its fruit.

STRAWBERRY TREE. (*Arbutus unedo*). This hardy, evergreen shrub or small tree to 10 feet has serrated, deep green leaves and brilliant red fruit in winter similar to strawberries. Creamy white, bell-shaped flowers appear in early spring. *Muntingia calabura* is also called "strawberry tree."

WILD CINNAMON (*Canella winterana*). This evergreen native Florida tree to 20 feet makes you think of holly, with its spectacular display of crimson berries in winter, after the clusters of red-purple small flowers have had their day. Its aromatic gray bark as well as the densely set, shining leaves emit a cinnamon odor. Nehrling called this tree "very beautiful." I have seen it in full fruit in Miami and admired it immensely, enough to class it an outstanding ornamental. Grows slowly.

YELLOW STRAWBERRY GUAVA (*Psidium cattleianum*). This large, glossy-leaved, evergreen shrub is not only important for its beauty as an ornamental, but is in great demand for its edible, strawberry-flavored fruit. The bush is compact and the large, glossy leaves give it that "tropical look."

BURFORD HOLLY (*Ilex cornuta burfordi*). For South Florida this is a most prolific bearer of large bright red berries. The leaves deep, glossy green and almost without spines.

KAFFIR PLUM (*Harpephyllum caffrum*). This highly ornamental South African shade tree to 35-40 feet, has large glossy dark green compound leaves, and small red plum-like edible fruits, acid in flavor. Needs protection when young but mature trees will sustain temperatures down to 20°.

NEW ZEALAND LAUREL (*Corynocarpus laevigata*). This is a small evergreen parkway tree with a dense head of dark green foliage. It bears orange plum-like poisonous fruit.

GOVERNOR'S PLUM (*Flaccourtia indica*). Bushy, thorny tree, suited for protective hedges. Bears grape-like edible fruits, but the sexes are on different trees so two are required.

LONGAN (*Nephelium longana*). This Chinese shade tree resembles the litchi in habit and appearance and the fruit is similar. The Chinese relish the 1-inch brown coated fruit with its white flesh but growers here like the taste best in preserves. The tree needs plenty of water, thrives better than the litchi and survives lower temperatures.

BARBADOS CHERRY (*Malpighia glabra*). Vitamins are obtained from this pretty, small red-fruit shrub to 10'.

BEAD TREE. *Ormosia pamamensis* and *O. coccinea* of the pea family are evergreen trees to 30 feet with glossy green foliage, small blue or red flowers and pods containing brightly colored seeds that are used in making necklaces.

VANGUERIA (*V. infausta*). An evergreen fruit tree of the coffee family of which I have no details.

HARPULLIA (*H. arborea*). If you want a tree that is just about as handsome the year around as any tree that we can grow in Florida and which has the added advantage of being quite rare and unusual, I recommend this one from the South Sea Islands. The foliage is large, luxuriant and a bright glossy green in color, on a dense round-topped tree of the most magnificent proportions. The flowers are inconspicuous, but in the late fall, just in time for Christmas, the great brilliant red seedpods cover the tree, making it the most beautiful Christmas tree you ever saw, and they hang on most of the winter. Sustains 24° temperature.

AKEE (*Blighia sapida*). Named after Captain Bligh of "Mutiny" fame, this evergreen tree bears striking fruits like Christmas ornaments.

BRAZILIAN PEPPER (*Schinus terebinthifolius*). This evergreen tree to 40 feet is cherished in south Florida for its dense clusters of red berries at Christmas, reminiscent of holly. Sexes often on different trees.

POINCIANAS



ROYAL POINCIANA

ROYAL POINCIANA (*Delonix regia*). Most spectacular of all flowering trees is the famed Madagascar red-flowered flamboyant tree that grows fast and should be planted only in large yards or wide parkways.

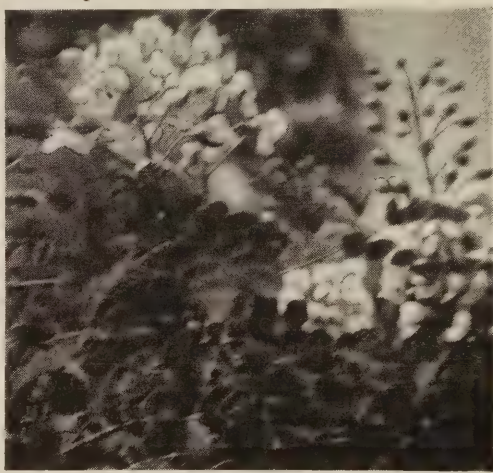
* WHITE FLAMBOYANT (*Delonix elata*). This rare Indian relative of our famed Royal Poinciana, has yellow-white petals that turn orange. Gamble says: "A pretty, medium-sized tree, planted as an avenue tree; flowers large, showy."



COLVILLEA

* COLVILLEA (*C. racemosa*). This magnificent slow-growing, red-flowered Madagascar tree, allied to the Royal Poinciana, is rare in Florida gardens because it seldom sets seed and is difficult to propagate. The 8-inch deep orange-scarlet clusters of flower buds hang like bunches of grapes at the tips of the branches in October-November, and suddenly those

at the top begin popping open to expose the red-yellow-orange flowers, in a dazzling show against the blue-sky. Blooming progresses slowly down the spike, the spent blossoms falling to spread an orange carpet on the ground under the tree. The tree is bare of foliage in midwinter, but the rest of the year its elegant spreading crown is of conspicuous beauty on the landscape. The tree wants sweet soil.



MEXICAN CAESALPINIA

CAESALPINIA (*C. mexicana*). This vigorous feathery-leaved small tree is an ideal ornamental in the yard, for it never exceeds 25 feet, it is evergreen and bears lovely big sprays of rather large, bright yellow flowers throughout the year.

DIVI-DIVI (*C. coriaria*). This is a pretty tropical American tree with thin foliage and clusters of yellow flowers, somewhat planted in Fort Lauderdale for ornament. The 1-inch pods contain a valuable tannin material.

MYSORE THORN (*C. sepiaria*). India sent us this prickly, scrambling shrub to 12 feet with larger leaflets and bright yellow flowers followed by beaked pods.

QUEBRAHACHA (*Libidibia punctata*). Here is a Venezuelan evergreen tree to 35 feet with a "common" name worse than the scientific name which is a good tongue-twister. The perfectly lovely, tiny-leaved foliage is just right for light shade, and the copious yellow flowers, with one orange petal, in long clusters, make you think of the dwarf poinciana of Florida gardens, to which this newcomer is re-

lated. This fast growing tree is used as a park ornament in St. Thomas. I can recommend it for yard planting in Florida.



DWARF POINCIANA

DWARF POINCIANA (*Caesalpinia pulcherrima*). This usually shrubby South American ornamental is often planted in Florida, its brilliant red and yellow flower spikes highly ornamental. Sometimes it has prickles on the branches.

***MESCALBEAN** (*Sophora secundiflora*) Here is a lovely, hardy, fast growing evergreen tree to 35 feet from the Rio Grande country where it is called Texas Mountain Laurel. It has a slender trunk, narrow crown and dark yellowish-green foliage. The pea-like flowers (Feb.-April) are violet blue, the standard marked at the base with a few dark spots, handsome and very fragrant, about 1 inch long in one-sided terminal clusters 2-3 inches long. The bright red seeds in silver-gray pods to 8 inches long, are said to be poisonous.

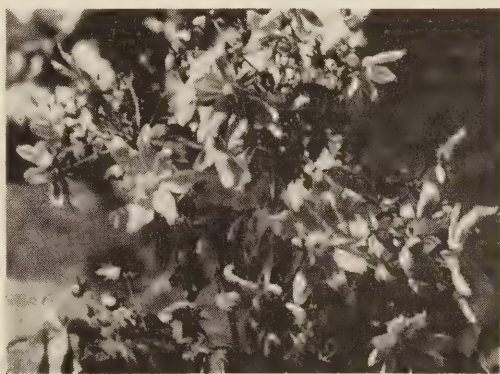
EDWARDSIA (*Sophora microphylla*). This national tree of New Zealand for a time is a flexuose shrub with wiry, yellowish, interlacing stems, and a few small leaves. When the plant is 8-12 feet high, the juvenile form disappears entirely, and the tree gets a rounded leafy head, a naked trunk and stright brown branches.

It is a smaller tree and has smaller flowers than *S. tetraptera*, to which it is closely allied, but both have the same clusters of tubular sulphur yellow flowers in abundance, contrasting with old gold calyces. It seems to be a difficult plant to grow in Florida but is worth establishing.

***FOUR-WING SOPHORA** (*S. tetraptera*). This Chilean or New Zealand graceful, small tree has glossy, evergreen, fern-like foliage with tiny leaflets, often drooping, and bears a profusion of showy laburnum-like deep-yellow flowers, 2 inches long. Because under ideal conditions it becomes a mass of gold, it has been named the national flower of New Zealand. Young plants for some years form a densely entangled wiry bush, but will grow in any soil in the sun.

TIPU (*Tipuana tipu*). This South American evergreen weeping tree to 30 feet or more is planted for shade and ornament along streets and in parks in tropical countries everywhere. The bright yellow butterfly-shaped flowers at the branch tips, Bailey calls "showy."

ANOPTERUS (*A. macleayanus*). This evergreen Australian tree to 50 feet is allied to *Escallonia*, which is so widely planted in California. It has very large leaves and bears "rather large" white lily-of-the-valley-like flowers in short clusters.



TREE DAHLIA

TREE DAHLIA (*D. maxoni*) In southern Mexico this woody small tree is much planted as a hedge. Its pale pink or lilac flower heads are lovely and it should make a delightful ornamental in Florida gardens.

MAGNOLIAS

*CAMPBELL'S MAGNOLIA (*M. campbelli*). This very large, deciduous tree from the foothills of the Himalayas, was called by Hooker the most beautiful flowering tree in the world. The spectacular blossoms, shading from pinkish-white inside to almost crimson outside, may be 8-14 inches across, appearing in February on bare branches. Well drained loam, plenty of moisture, and absence of limestone are needed. These grafted trees from a 30-year-old specimen in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, should bloom within ten years. This very rare tree is suited only to large gardens.

SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA (*M. grandiflora*). Grandest of evergreen trees, this Florida native has a spreading head of large, deep green, glossy leaves and immense lily-like, fragrant flowers. Excellent specimen and street tree.

*CHAMPACA (*Michelia champaca*). This quick-growing beautiful, tall evergreen tree from the temperate Himalayas, is widely planted in the Far East for its long, shining leaves and very fragrant solitary, 3½-inch, deep yellow flowers which are star-shaped with 12 petals, "not unlike a double narcissus." The fragrance of the flowers is too powerful for most noses and even bees pass them by, but native women delight to wear them in their hair. In India the tree begins blooming in April and continues intermittently throughout the year. It is planted as an avenue tree in Rio de Janeiro.

*TALAUMA (*T. hodgsoni*). This tender evergreen tree from the Sikkim Himalayas was ranked by Hooker as second in beauty only to its close relative *Magnolia campbellii*. It rises to 60 feet, producing flowers and leaves at the same time. The flowers are cup-shaped, fully 6" across and 4" deep, solitary at the tips of the branches. The ivory-white petals with a pleasant spicy odor have a hard, thick fleshy texture, and contrast well with the glaucous purplish blue of the sepals. "This fine tree," says Bailey, "has been flowered in Kew but never in America so far as is known." The leaves are 8-20 inches long,

leathery, smooth dark green and grow very densely on the branches. Seeds quickly lose their vitality.

*WINTER'S BARK (*Drimys winteri*). Famous for nearly 400 years because its bark helped to cure scurvy in the crew of Sir Francis Drake's ships that circumnavigated the globe in 1577, this South American tree interests us only because it is a beautiful small ornamental evergreen tree, rarely to 30 feet. Related to the magnolia, it has leathery leaves and showy cream-colored, jasmine-scented flowers in spring, 1 inch or more across, in loose clusters of 3 to 9. The tree has knotty branches and the bark is thick, aromatic and pungent. This tree is native in the windy forest country west of the Straits of Magellan, so is half hardy. Arnold-Forster says: "In mild climates it makes magnificent upright trees 40-50 feet high with large foliage, hung with clusters of slightly fragrant ivory-white flowers. The flowering lasts for about 6 months from the beginning of January. The plant grows fast, and despite the large size of its leaves, it can stand a good deal of wind. It makes a good wind screen for Magnolias. In the humid maritime counties (of England) this is a much more effective plant than one might suppose from seeing small plants in the drier southeastern counties." *Drimys* trees are so difficult to obtain, I have to order my stock a year ahead.

SNAPDRAGON TREE (*Gmelina arborea*). Much as I disapprove of invented "common" names, I think one is justified because this charming small Indian shade tree, rather rare in this country, does bear quantities of flowers that bear close resemblance to those of *Antirrhinum* (Snapdragon to you). They have 5 petals, 4 of which are tawny brown, the 5th a bright yellow, and they are exquisitely fragrant. Appearing on the tree from February to May, when there are few leaves, the flowers even if small make a striking display. I won a flower show ribbon last year on a few of these in a bronze vase; they were lovely. Of course *Gmelina* is not related to the snapdragon; just to make things confusing it belongs in the Verbenaceae family.

PRETTY BRACTS



POGONOPUS

* **POGONOPUS** (*P. speciosus*). Bushy, South American shrub or small tree to 20 feet, resembling *Mussaenda*. This outstanding introduction bears 1-inch, purplish crimson tubular flowers. These are accompanied by brilliant scarlet, leaf-like bracts, one to two inches long, that persist for a time after the flowers fall. Harold F. Winters of the USDA experiment station in Puerto Rico, recommends the use of this showy plant in Florida landscape work, either as a specimen or as a background shrub where faced with evergreen species. In Puerto Rico the foliage is deciduous for a short period in the dry season.

* **ASHANTI BLOOD** (*Mussaenda erythrophylla*). This Gold Coast plant, according to Hutchinson & Dalziel, is "usually a climbing shrub but sometimes more or less erect or even a small tree with a definite trunk." Irvine calls it "one of the most beautiful and showy of African shrubs." The clustered 5-petalled 1½-inch flowers are of a beautiful creamy yellow with a center of short rich crimson hairs. Like some other members of the coffee family, the blossoms are set off by the sudden enlargement of one lobe of the calyx on each flower; these expand to 2½ inches wide and become a deep crimson, "making it a most striking sight in the forest," Irvine adds.

INDIAN MUSSAENDA (*M. roxburghi*). Like the preceding, except this is a shrub from Assam that bears very dense, many flowered clusters of bloom in which

the flowers are orange and the expanded leaf-like lobes are white.

* **CALYCOPHYLLUM** (*C. candidissimum*). "One of the showiest trees of Central America," Standley wrote, "often appearing as a huge mass of white." See 1947 catalog.

* **LYCIDICE** (*L. rhodostegia*). This is a large S. China evergreen handsome tree, with rose-purple flower sprays and persistent colored bracts covering the tree for months. Macmillan lists it among the finest of flowering trees to be found in the world tropics.

RAUWOLFIA (*R. serpentina*). This pretty, little South Indian evergreen shrub of the *Allamanda* family, has small white flowers made conspicuous because each one is backed up by a bright red calyx and red stem. These are followed by black berries.



MANDARIN HAT

MANDARIN HAT (*Holmskioldia sanguinea*). An excellent, showy evergreen shrub for Florida gardens because of its copious burnt-orange flowers all winter that are shaped like a Chinese hat. It has a tendency to climb, but if pruned back severely may be kept as a rounded 6-foot shrub.

LOVELY LEAVES



QUEENSLAND UMBRELLATREE

QUEENSLAND UMBRELLA TREE (*Brassaia actinophylla*. Sny. *Schefflera actinophylla*). Beautiful, evergreen pot or patio tree of the Aralia family, eventually 30 feet, this bears its showy bright green foliage to the ground and produces red-flowered spikes on top if planted in full sun. This splendid Australian plant is one of the finest introductions in recent years. It thrives in any soil and makes a striking ornamental in the Florida garden.

SNAKEWOOD TREE (*Strychnos nux-vomica*). Medium to large, handsome evergreen tree from India with 5-nerved shining leaves, often planted for its beautiful ornamental foliage. The seeds of this tree are the nux-vomica of commerce. The small greenish-white flowers smell strongly of turmeric. This tree grows well in the shade of other trees and is drought resistant.

CECROPIA (*C. palmata*). This very quick-growing Brazilian evergreen tree to

50 feet has large 7-11-lobed palmate leaves at the ends of the branches, white hairy beneath, the lobes oblong-obovate. This is often called "Snakewood Tree" but the flower arrangers have learned the scientific name. Sexes are on different trees.

DRAGON TREE (*Dracaena draco*). Hutchinson says that in the Canary Islands the first thing to catch the visitor's eye is the Dragon tree, found wild there, growing to 60 feet. It is one of the few plants in the Lily family that make a tree. Like its shrubby garden relatives (several kinds of *Dracaena* are growing in Florida for ornament), this tree has 2-foot sword shaped leaves, greenish flowers and orange berries. It is a very striking and "tropical-looking" ornament in anybody's garden.

PARKIA. The beautiful dark green dense foliage of the tall *P. javanica* in my garden never fails to excite admiration with a cry of "What tree is that?" But the flowers of this and other *Parkia* trees I have seen are a big disappointment; they look like the club used to beat a bass drum, a red or yellow "tennis ball" on the end of a stick. *P. africanum* and *P. filicoidea* are red. *P. biglandulosa* is yellow. Some are evergreen, but *P. javanica* is bare for a month or more in winter.

POTTER'S NONI (*Morinda citrifolia* var. *potteri*). One of the very useful plants of the Pacific islands is the *noni*, a member of the coffee family. It is a quick-growing tree, rarely attaining 20 feet, with large glossy leaves and compact clusters of white flowers. As these mature, the individual fruits coalesce to form a single collective fruit like that of the pineapple. The entire structure in shape is finally that of a whitish Irish potato with 5-cornered mosaic-like markings. The ordinary *noni* is a curious tree worth planting. But the variety *potteri*, with variegated leaves, is outstanding. A single plant was discovered on Viti Levi, Fiji Islands, in 1941 by Otto Degener, of the staff of the New York Botanical Garden, and my plants are descendants of that tree. The *noni* is partly tolerant of salt and will even grow in sand not far from the ocean. It is, however, killed back by frost.



TRIPLARIS

*TRIPLARIS. These fine evergreen South American trees are well suited for avenues. The sexes are on different trees, so the planting of two or more is suggested. The female trees are exceptionally beautiful in flower, the males less so. The mature trees at the Fairchild Tropical Garden are *T. americana* with flowers that Tom Barbour called "red as arterial blood." Standley calls them "purplish red and very showy" and adds: "when in full flower, or rather fruit, in the spring, *Triplaris* trees are exceedingly showy and handsome." Even more spectacular is *T. surinamensis*. One of my correspondents in Jamaica says: "*T. cumingiana* flowers are crimson to vermillion-red from the start and the trees are covered with them. The flowers of *T. surinamensis* are waxy-to-creamy white at first (10 to 14 days) and then turn to brick or rust red (6 to 8 weeks) when ripening the seeds; so *T. surinamensis* is really much more conspicuous. The trees are a sight to look at. Both kinds are indeed very showy, tall, fast growing, just now in flower (November). They are just one mass of wine-colored flowers which subsequently turn salmon to brick red when they are still more beautiful. Hardly any leaves show in the mass of flowers." Gates wrote of *T. surinamensis* in the Amazon valley: "The branches rise high but do not spread, and the whole upper part of the tree becomes a mass of color, continuously from July to September (in Brazil). The great masses of flowers remind one of apple trees in flowering time." (The guy was homesick).

*RUPRECHTIA (*R. coriaceae*). This introduction of ten years ago turned out exceptionally fine. It is a small slow-growing South American evergreen tree with gray-green foliage and in spring its top is covered with clusters of wine-red flowers. As many plants in the buckwheat family have sexes on different trees, the planting of two is recommended.

Pertchik "Flowering Trees of the Caribbean"



ROSE OF VENEZUELA

*ROSE OF VENEZUELA (*Brownea grandiceps*). This medium-size handsome Venezuelan tree, sometimes to 40 feet, has attractively mottled evergreen foliage and bright red or pink flowers in magnificent 8-inch dense clusters at the ends of the branches. "It is one of the most beautiful trees of the (Trinidad) Botanic Gardens," wrote Freeman & Williams. Lancaster says seedlings take 10-15 years to flower "but a layer will take half this time." The blossom heads often come right on the woody branches. New leaves are purplish pink, limp, pendant trusses. *Brownea* flowers from February to June.

*MOUNTAIN ROSE (*B. coccinea*). This small to medium-sized tree, with drooping boughs and rounded crown, one of the showiest of all flowering trees, is distinguished from other *Brownea* by producing its scarlet flowers in quantities of small loose clusters along the trunk and older branches, or in clusters 10 flowers or more at the tip of each branch. Humboldt in Venezuela two centuries ago reported seeing trees of this "upwards of a hundred feet high."



TREE IXORA

"TREE IXORA (*I. macrothyrsa*). More spectacular than the common *I. coccinea* (which I can furnish), this plant makes a small tree to 10 feet with bold foliage and big heads of crimson flowers. It is in bloom much of the year and should be grown in every South Florida garden.

*JAVA IXORA (*I. javanica* Syn. *I. stricta*). Corner says this is a shrub or, in the forest, a treelet to 20 feet with flowers all the year. The blunt petals typically are yellow changing to red, but clear pink in some varieties and yellow ochre in others. The plant is easily distinguished from other *Ixora* by the leaves which are up to 10 inches long by 3½ wide.

*PINK IXORA (*I. rosea*). Beautiful shrub with bright pink flower heads. New introduction.

*RHODESIAN VIOLETTREE (*Securidaca longipedunculata*). This is one of the world tropics' beautiful flowering trees that is almost unknown in Florida. Sometimes just a shrub but more often a tree 15-30 feet, with smooth almost white bark, this tree bears a great profusion of pretty violet to rose-colored flowers which perfume the whole neighborhood with a delightful violet-like scent. Dr. Pole-Evans who collected seed of this for me in East Africa, wrote: "It is most ornamental when in flower and also when covered with its winged seeds. It likes sandy soils." The spreading clusters of flowers at the branch tips, are sometimes purple, or even variegated with white. Steedman adds: "A fair sized tree, usually growing in clumps in stony places. Flowers coming out with the leaves in October (Southern Rho-

desia). The timber is hard and durable, borer-proof, and therefore many of these beautiful trees have unfortunately been destroyed." Dutton says: "Flowers strongly scented, both in appearance and in perfume resembling violets. Owing to its extremely long taproot, it is most difficult to transplant; and it is not easy to grow from seed. Drought and ant resistant. Hardy." This tree is closely related to the Puerto Rican violet tree (*Phlebotaenia cowelli*) which grows in my garden but fails to thrive; perhaps some day it will get established.

Credit "Album Floristico"



LOPHANTHERA

*LOPHANTHERA (*L. lactescens*). Even the Brazilians have no common name yet for this new small tree from the Amazon region although it is widely planted now in parks, avenues and gardens. Hoehne calls it "a marvelous tree" and adds: "The trunk is tall and slender and the beautiful crown fairly drips with long clusters of yellow flowers of the most decorative effect." In Brazil the tree blooms in the Spring months of August and September.

CONOSTEGIA (*C. xalapensis*). Beautiful foliage marks this Costa Rican awkward evergreen tree, the leaves light green on top, whitish chocolate below, and bearing quantities of small pink flowers.



PURPLE GLORY TREE

*PURPLE GLORY TREE (*Tibouchina granulosa*). Outstanding as a winter-blooming ornamental tree to 25 feet, covering itself for weeks with royal purple flowers that fade to red purple or bluish, this evergreen Brazilian tree is becoming very popular in Florida as a dooryard tree. Its handsome foliage alone recommends it, and the flowers are lovely, beginning to appear while the plant is still small.

*TWO-COLOR GLORY TREE (*Tibouchina bicolor* var. *late*). My correspondent in Rio who sent the seed, writes of this tree which he says is also known as *T. pulcherrima*: "This is one of Brazil's finest flowering trees. It comes in two varieties: an early or spring-blooming type, and a late or summer-blooming. (I have succeeded only with the latter). Both varieties are a wonderful sight as they load up with large flowers of two distinct shades—purple and white. Unfortunately it is a difficult species to germinate and to raise. This tree attains blooming age in 4-5 years from seed. You are missing something really grand if you overlook this tree."

LANGSDORF'S GLORY TREE (*T. langsdorfi*). This was grown from seed

received from the botanical garden in Indonesia. I have no description of it.

*DICHAETANTHERA (*D. sp.*). Baker's Flora of Madagascar (the home of the Royal Poinciana) says: "The prettiest flowers found in the eastern forests belong probably to species of *Dichaetanthera*." Elsewhere he says: "*Dichaetanthera* are forest trees which are very beautiful when in full bloom." The 4-petalled rose-purple flowers are in loose clusters 6 inches long and across. If these are the prettiest flowers of Madagascar's forests they ought to set Florida on fire.



PRINCESS FLOWER

PRINCESS FLOWER. (*Pleroma grandiflora*. Syn. *Tibouchina elegans* or *T. semidecandra*). This medium-size evergreen shrub has bronzy green, velvety leaves, and royal purple flowers, rich and velvety, about 3 to 4 inches across. Somewhat tender to frost. It has long been grown in southern California and to a limited extent in Florida. It is one of our showy winter-flowering shrubs that blooms when only 15 inches high.

*BRILLIANT MELASTOME (*Melastoma septemnerium* Syn. *M. candidum*). This erect evergreen shrub from Hong Kong, usually 2-4 feet high, bears beautiful purple-pink 4-inch flowers from March

to September, in clusters of 3 to 5 at the ends of the branches. There are 7 veins in the lovely dark green leaves.

*RED MELASTOME (*Melastoma decemfidum*. Syn. *M. sanguineum*). This beautiful evergreen shrub to 5 feet blooms somewhat earlier than the foregoing and keeps at it all summer. The large 7-petalled purplish-pink flowers are solitary or three together at the branch tips. Red, bristle-like hairs cover the stems and contrast sharply with the beautiful dark green leaves (which have 5 veins). These Melastomes like sun or half shade.

Credit "Album Floristico"



CANNONBALL TREE

*CANNONBALL TREE (*Couroupita guianensis*). This spectacular tall tropical tree from Trinidad bears its showy 5-inch red-pink-and-yellow flowers on long, hanging, woody branches which surround the trunk in an untidy manner. Freeman & Williams wrote the flowers are "very fragrant to a long distance, especially at night," but Marshall called it "a curious smell, more unpleasant than fragrant." Lancaster calls the flowers "sweet scented." The tree has the nasty habit of dropping all its leaves suddenly several times a year, but the flowers are freely produced and the straight trunk gets surrounded

by large and beautiful blossoms. These are followed by heavy, hard-shelled cannonball-like fruits to 8 inches in diameter which takes 9 months to ripen. Within, the seeds are buried in a pulp of highly unpleasant odor.



FLAME BOTTLETREE

*FLAME BOTTLETREE (*Brachychiton acerifolius*). One of the most spectacular of Australian flowering trees, this drops its leaves briefly for the flowering period and becomes an object of great beauty, as though on fire. Not only are the flowers themselves brilliant red, but the twigs turn red so the tree looks like a gigantic piece of coral. The large handsome maple-like leaves are shining, dark green. This is prized in California as one of their finest flowering trees.

KURRAJONG (*Brachychiton populneus*). Handsome vertical Australian tree with leaves of many shapes. Showy chocolate-spotted bell flowers in profusion are followed by boat-shaped pods. Valuable street tree in dry areas. See 1947 catalog.

CELEBES STERCULIA (*S. sp.* D.F. 235). Dr. David Fairchild found this handsome tree growing out over salt water on Lambeh Island. Its fuzzy, brilliant scarlet almond-like pods split open to reveal the black seeds within.

STEM BLOOMERS



GLIRICIDIA

*GLIRICIDIA (*G. sepium*). This West Indian small brittle evergreen tree bears a profusion of pink pea flowers along the trunk and branches in Spring. It is valued chiefly as a quick-growing small shade tree.



SABINEA

SABINEA (*S. carinalis*). A small tree from Dominica with striking crimson butterfly flowers in bunches, which should be more widely planted in Florida. Readily propagated by seed, it makes a bright spot among the big shrubs, and although not evergreen, it is a good garden subject. Dr. Fairchild recalls that Florida is indebted for the introduction of *Sabinea carinalis* to

Joseph Jones, former director of the beautiful botanic garden on the island of Dominica. He writes: "Mr. Jones should always be remembered in South Florida for his gift to us of a very beautiful Spring-flowering tree, *Sabinea carinalis*, which, before its leaves come out in the Spring, covers its branches with lovely red flowers comparable in their beauty with the Red Bud of temperate regions but more vivid."



SCHIZOLOBIUM

*SCHIZOLOBIUM (*S. excelsum*. Syn. *S. parahybum*). A quick-growing, very large, magnificent Brazilian tree, with long fern-like leaves. Macmillan lists it among the most beautiful of flowering tropical trees, saying: "The bright yellow flowers are borne in very large, semi-erect sprays (Feb.-Mar. in Ceylon, Sept.-Nov. in Brazil) when the tree is bare of leaves." Standley says the tree grows to 80 feet with tall, green trunk, frequently buttressed. He adds: "The tree is an exceptionally conspicuous one because of the great abundance of bright-colored blossoms." Record calls them "lustrous golden blossoms." Jex-Blake calls it "one of the finest of flowering trees," and adds that "it is also striking as a foliage tree." It prefers rich, well-drained soil but stands drought.

*ORMOCARPUM (*O. setosum*). This is a small pinnate-leaved tree of southeast Africa, 10-15 feet high with very rough bark. When in flower the branches are swathed with masses of purple to violet, butterfly-like flowers. The small fruit pods are covered with stiff, brownish bristles. Dr. Pole-Evans who collected this seed for me, wrote: "Quite an attractive plant when in flower or fruit."

BEE TREES

GARUGA (*G. pinnata*). This South Indian deciduous tree while bare puts large whorled clusters of tiny yellow bells at the ends of the branches, very fragrant and much sought by bees. As the flowers fade the new leaves appear and many of these get bright yellow and crimson spots on them, giving an autumn tinge all out of season and adding to the tree's picturesqueness.

***SCHIMA** (*S. wallichii* Syn. *S. noronhae*). "This magnificent tree," Corner calls it, is a Malayan evergreen to 100 feet in its native land with rounded crown and tall straight bole that sometimes gets 10 feet in diameter. Much smaller with us, this camellia relative is a slow-growing handsome pyramidal tree suitable for street planting and so used in Malaya. "When covered with flowers it is a beautiful sight," says Herklots, "and its fragrance attracts a multitude of bees and butterflies". The very fragrant pure white flowers, 2-2½ inches across, with numerous golden stamens, in clusters near the branch tips, come from April to June.



HORSERADISH

***HORSERADISH** (*Moringa oleifera*). This evergreen, brittle Indian tree to 25 feet has lovely, lacy, fernlike, light green foliage and it bears quantities of small white flowers all the year, much resembling the northern locust. It is the only tree

in my yard that always has flowers on it. The dagger-like, 12-inch seed pods make the tree a striking object.

***BRILLIANT LUEHEA** (*L. candida*). "Very pretty ornamentals," writes Dr. V. C. Dunlap from Honduras in sending seed of this and the next entry. This *Luehea* is a shrub or small evergreen tree to 20 feet that bears large, showy white flowers, the trunk often branching from the base. The tree is fairly hardy and promises to become an outstanding flowering tree for Florida gardens. Like the Linden to which it is related, it is a beautiful tree. Standley says: "Showy when in flower because of the abundance of large, pure white blossoms."

***PRETTY LUEHEA** (*L. speciosa*). This is a Central American shrub or tree to 50 feet with the same magnificent 2-inch white flowers, and it begins blooming when only 6 feet high. Standley says: "Large, white, very showy flowers . . . planted as a shade tree in Balboa and elsewhere." Williams says: "An abundance of yellow or white flowers." This is an excellent yard tree, highly recommended.

GIANT LUEHEA (*L. seemanni*). This is a big shade tree from the forests of Honduras, suited for parks and large gardens where generous shade is wanted. The wood is hard and the trees should be highly wind-resistant.

TEMBUSU (*Fagraea fragrans*). This beautifully shaped Malayan tree to 100 feet is accustomed to poorly aerated, ill-drained situations, and delights in swamps. Corner says: "In all its activities the tree is leisurely. It grows slowly; it develops new leaves a pair at a time, never in flush like so many of our eager trees; its flower buds need several weeks to open; its flowers last for several days and are not morning glories or night dreams like so many others; and the tiny berries require three months to mature. . . . The 3-inch clustered flowers open about sunset. At first they are a creamy-white and exhale a perfume that spreads far from the tree but as they age (they last 5 or 6 days) they turn yellow and the fragrance a little harsh." The closest garden relative of this tree is the *Buddleia*, or butterfly bush.

EXTRA FRAGRANT

***GARDENIA.** This word to most persons symbolizes the heavy fragrance of florist shops or undertaking parlors. Actually it is the name of a family of 70 different kinds of trees and shrubs from the Old World tropics, and most of them have large, smelly flowers. *Gardenia turgida* is a small, deciduous Indian tree, the branches sometimes thorny. Two kinds of white flowers, the females larger than the males, appear on the same tree in March or April before the new leaves appear. *G. globosa* is a South African shrub with masses of single, scented, campanulate flowers, usually white or cream with cherry-red lines pointing from the dull gold inside the tube, but varying in color and size on different plants. *G. thunbergi* is rarely seen in Florida gardens though much used as a root-stock for grafted bush gardenias because of its resistance to nematodes. It makes a pretty, small tree to 15 feet, with thickly-set glossy leaves and striking 4-inch single white fragrant blossoms that come several times a year. The Kedah Gardenia (*G. carinata*) is a small evergreen tree of the Malayan forests, which Corner says deserves to be placed among the most beautiful of flowering trees. Its flowers, with 6-9 petals and 2-4 inches wide, pale cream-yellow deepening to rich egg-yellow, are more richly-colored and more fragrant than any florist ever dreamed of. The tree is rather spreading when planted in the open.

***STINKWOOD** (*Gustavia angusta*. Syn. *G. superba*). Such an approbrious common name arises from the passing odor of the enormous leaves of this slender evergreen Brazilian tree to 20 feet or more, but the beautiful sweet-scented flowers redeem it. Freeman & Williams say: "Flowers round, fragrant and showy, 4-5 inches diameter," the petals creamy white or purple-tinged. The very numerous stamens in a 1½-inch cluster in the center of the flower are white at the base with rose filaments and yellow anthers. The leaves, often 3 feet long, are clustered at the ends of the branches, and the flowers in bunches of 2 to 12 are on the old naked branches or at their tips.

YLANG-YLANG (*Canarium odoratum*). Famed as a perfume tree in the far east, this evergreen 40-foot tree is so brittle and breaks up so badly in our hurricanes that I never encourage anybody to plant it unless they can cut it back as a shrub. Its droopy yellow flowers with strap-shaped petals are nothing to look at but they take the place of "My Sin" when the Malayan belles wear them in their hair.



FRANGIPANI

***FRANGIPANI** (*Plumeria* sp.). There are many forms of this awkward, deciduous Mexican tree to 20 feet, with red, pink, white, yellow, purple and even 2-color and 3-color blossoms, highly fragrant at night and prized in Hawaii and elsewhere for their long-lasting qualities. The flowers hybridize readily and the color variations are endless. Commonest in Florida gardens is the white with yellow center (*P. acutifolia*) although the two Cuban whites (*P. emarginata* and *P. alba*) are seen occasionally. The deep red (*P. rubra*) and the golden yellow (*Plumeria* sp.) are rarer. In my garden I have *P. tricolor* with mixed red, yellow and white petals.

***EASTER TREE** (*Holarrhena antidy-senterica*). Because it blooms at Easter and its fragrant frangipani-like white blossoms are useful in temple decoration, this small deciduous tree is called "Easter tree" in its native India. For descriptions of this and *H. wulfsbergi* see my 1947 catalog.



SHAVING BRUSH

*SHAVING BRUSH (*Pachira fastuosa*). This big-branched deciduous Mexican tree is one of the most striking of flowering trees, with an attractive green bark. Its young leaves are wine red. In spring before the new leaves appear, the bare branches are covered with immense flowers that are composed of thousands of long red, pink or white stamens, a brush-like cluster that really resembles a shaving brush. The cigar-like flower buds are long and slender and split open at night making a slight noise as they open. The flowers are at their best in the morning, as by afternoon the stamens begin drooping. Flowering in Florida is from February to April and a tree with 75 to 100 flowers open at one time is a beautiful sight. Trees are killed by 29° temperature.

*GUEST TREE (*Kleinhovia hospita*). A handsome spreading tree, from 25 to 45 feet, native to southern India, with heart-shaped 4-inch leaves. It bears large terminal panicles of pink or rose flowers and is listed by Macmillan among the most beautiful of the flowering trees of the tropics. In Ceylon it flowers chiefly in July and August, thriving best in the moist low country. The inflated papery seed pods are about 1 inch long. This tree is suitable for avenue planting and is much used for this purpose in Calcutta. I got these seeds from the Royal Botanic Garden in Trinidad in 1941. The individual flowers are not large and have no odor, but they are in bunches from 6 to 14 inches long. This tree is admired as a roadside tree in Malaya and does well on sandy soil.

PALMS



ADONIDIA PALM

MERRILL'S PALM (*Adonidia merrillii*). Graceful feather-leaved small palm, native of Palawan, Philippine Is. Used in Manila as a street and patio palm because of its moderate size, attractive smooth trunk and its spectacular bunches of superb bright red fruits sometimes 2 inches long.

DWARF DATE (*Phoenix pusilla*). This is a shrubby palm from India with spiny dark green leaves.

AFRICAN OIL PALM (*Elaeis guineensis*). This big, spreading feather-leaved palm is the source of "palm oil" used in making soap.

RED ARECA (*Dictyospermum album rubrum*). Tall single-trunked form with reddish foliage.

FISHTAIL PALM (*Caryota sp.*). Favorites for tub and patio because of their striking leaves.

SHRUBS



PINK CALLIANDRA

*PINK CALLIANDRA (*C. surinamensis*). This spreading evergreen South American shrub or small tree, looks amazingly like the deciduous "Mimosa" of southern gardens (*Albizia julibrissin*) with its powderpuff flowers of white stamens tipped bright pink.

*REDHEAD CALLIANDRA (*C. haematocephala*). This handsome Mexican shrub with brilliant scarlet pompons as big as half an orange, is a familiar sight in many Florida gardens, flowering all winter and proving one of our loveliest landscaping plants.

WHITE CALLIANDRA (*C. portoricensis*). This evergreen shrub or tree to 20 feet bears fragrant, white powderpuff flowers, usually in clusters.

FINE-LEAVED CALLIANDRA (*C. calothyrsus*). This Central American erect shrub has very finely cut leaflets, and Standley says it has "red or purple" flowers in long clusters at the ends of the branches. As it has not yet bloomed for me, I have to leave it at this. The pretty foliage is much finer even than *C. anomala* which grows in my garden. I have other unidentified *Calliandra* from southern Mexico.

JAPAN VIBURNUM (*V. japonica*). Florida homeowners who want a good whiteflowered shrub in their garden, should certainly plant this evergreen to 6 feet, bearing very fragrant white 4-inch "snowball" clusters of flowers in June. Its dark green shining foliage is handsome all year. It will sustain considerable cold.

CANDLE SHOWER (*Cassia alata*). Tropical American shrub to 8 feet with

candle-like flower clusters at Christmas, often seen in Florida gardens.

SMOOTH SHOWER (*C. laevigata*). Tropical American shrub to 6 feet with yellow clustered flowers at the branch tips.

COFFEE (*Coffea arabica*). This is your morning cup and should be growing in light shade in every Florida garden not only for its fruit, but also for the lustrous evergreen foliage and the white, star-like sweetly fragrant blossoms. In flower the coffee is very beautiful; there are several bloomings a year, some heavier than others, and the brilliant red coffee berries are often mixed on the tree with the snow-white blossoms.

CRAPE JASMINE (*Ervatamia coronaria*. Syn. *Tabernaemontana c.*). Evergreen shrub to 10 feet bearing many white twisted gardenia-like white flowers, almost scentless. It is a popular garden ornamental not only in Florida but as far north as the Carolinas. There is a double-flowered form, *E. flore-pleno*).



BAUHINIA GALPINI

*RED ORCHID (*Bauhinia galpini*). One of the most beautiful of shrubs, this South African immigrant may be trained as a vine on tree or fence. From May to November it is covered with stunning 3-inch brick-red flowers that individually resemble Royal Poinciana blossoms. The red orchid needs full sun. It holds its foliage through mild winters but should be pruned severely when done blooming. The plant rarely sets seed in Florida.



INDIAN HAWTHORN

INDIAN HAWTHORN (*Raphiolepis indica*). This beautiful evergreen shrub to 6 feet is rare in Florida, but deserves wide cultivation for it is fairly hardy and blooms intermittently from January to August. Ordinarily the flowers are white tinged pink but I offer only the two newest varieties, one with bright pink flowers (var. *rosea*) and the other red (var. *rubra*).

WOODFORDIA (*W. fruticosa*. Syn. *W. floribunda* and *Grislea tomentosa*). This is a handsome Indian shrub to 8 feet, allied to the crapemyrtle. It grows best on slopes in full sun, and during the wet season its long, spreading branches are covered for 6 to 8 weeks with great quantities of brilliant red, curved, tubular flowers $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, with red stamens jutting from their mouths. Troup calls the shrubs "a conspicuous sight." Nairne calls them "handsome." The plant is not eaten by cattle and is frost hardy.

BUNCHOSIA (*B. lanceolata*). This evergreen shrub from Costa Rica bears clusters of bright yellow flowers. It is allied to *Malpighia*.

SANCHEZIA (*S. nobilis glaucophylla*). This croton-like evergreen South American 4' shrub with large variegated-colored leaves and orange-red-yellow spikes of showy flowers is often seen in Florida gardens but "nobody knows the name of it."

SHRIMP PLANT (*Beloperone guttata*). Mexican herb to 3' favored in Florida gardens for the showy reddish-brown 3"

spikes, tipped by white flowers. They really look like shrimp!

BEAUTY-BERRY (*Callicarpa vestita*). I like this evergreen shrub of the Verbenaceae family bearing clusters of white, pearl-like berries.

JATROPHA. Several of these make attractive garden shrubs. *J. hastata* from the West Indies, with scarlet star-like flowers is one of the best. Many prefer the Mexican *J. podagrica* with clusters of red flowers and ornamental large leaves on a fat "trunk". *J. standleyi* has purple flowers.

***MEMECYLON** (*M. caeruleum*. Syn. *M. spathandra*). "A most attractive flowering shrub" Williams calls this Malayan Melastome which "produces masses of small blue flowers", according to Jex-Blake. The calyx is lilac, the petals deep blue, and white pollen tips the stamens. Hutchinson says "flowers azure blue, usually abundant."

BOUVARDIA CORAL. The tubular flower clusters on this small shrub are an attractive coral-red. It likes full sun or semi-shade.



JUNGLE QUEEN

JUNGLE QUEEN (*Rondeletia cordata*). This dense shrub to 4 feet has waxy pink flowers so perfect they look artificial. The leaves are thick, shiny green and leathery, medium in size, most attractive all year around.

BRAZIL SKYFLOWER (*Duranta stenostachya*). This medium to large shrub with arching branches covered with an attractive light green, glossy foliage, bears racemes of light blue flowers all summer. Californians have found it superior to the common *Duranta plumieri*. It grows in sun or partial shade.



DATURA

DATURA (*D. metel*). This garden shrub from Mexico comes in many forms with a variety of flowers. My plants bear lovely double purple blossoms in profusion, an excellent strain.

SHRUBBY VITEX (*V. trifolia*). This is one of the best quick-growing evergreen filler shrubs or small trees I know, with foliage to the ground and quantities of small blue flowers several times a year. Grows to 15 feet.

FORMOSAN DEUTZIA (*D. taiwanensis*). This popular floriferous shrub to 6 feet or more, has finely toothed leaves and white flowers in slender panicles 3-5 inches long.

PRETTY DEUTZIA (*D. pulchra*). Chittenden says this is "one of the very finest species" of this genus. It is a shrub to 8 feet or more bearing white-tinged-pink flowers in pendulous clusters up to 7 inches long. It flowers in May and June.

BLUE CAPE PLUMBAGO (*P. capensis*). Semi-climbing shrub of most desirable habit either at the sea coast or in dry areas. Its clusters of phlox-like, blue flowers provide color all summer.

JASMINUM (*J. angustifolium*). This is a wiry, climbing shrub from south India with white flowers but I doubt whether plants I have grown from seed under this name are correctly identified.

AUSTRALIAN BUSH SHOWER (*Cassia sturtii*). "Among the very best yellow-flowering shrubs," says Lord. This showy and free-flowering bush to 5 feet, stands up to hot dry conditions.

* MADRAS SHOWER (*C. auriculata*). "A beautiful shrub," says Gamble, with large bright yellow flowers. Nairne calls them "large and showy in racemes."

LADY OF THE NIGHT (*Brunfelsia americana*). Evergreen West Indian shrub with heavily fragrant white tubular flowers.

YESTERDAY, TODAY and TOMORROW (*Brunfelsia calycina floribunda*). This very fine shrub for specimen planting for spring bloom, has attractive foliage and flowers that are sweetly scented. These open deep violet and fade to light violet or white. Plant in sun or shade.

GRUMILEA (*G. venosa*). This is a West African shrub of the coffee family to 15 feet with shining evergreen foliage and clusters of small white flowers.

*DAIS (*D. cotinifolia*). Closely related to the treasured Daphne shrubs of northern gardens, this 9-foot South African native is one of the most attractive of flowering shrubs. It forms a large bush and bears a profusion of pink flower heads, rather like hydrangea. Native to the higher parts of inland Natal, it will stand a certain amount of frost.



HONCKENYA

AFRICAN ORCHID (*Honckenya ficifolia*. Syn. *Clappertonia ficifolia*). This African evergreen shrub, 7 feet high and as much across, much branched, bears mauve or red-purple, yellow-centered, orchid-like flowers from July to December, very showy. It thrives in Florida and if frosted comes right back.

SHADE TREES



CANDLENUT

CANDLENUT (*Aleurites moluccana*. Syn. *A. triloba*). A rather tall, spreading, handsome evergreen East Indian tree with heavy, irregular, large-leafed crown appearing whitish or frosted from a distance. This distinguishes it from the other four species growing in Florida, including the Tung Oil tree. The buff-white small flowers come in abundant, graceful clusters in March and often again in late summer. These are followed by a crop of nuts rich in oil, which are sometimes strung together on pine needles in the Moluccas and used as candles. It makes a big shade tree and thrives with little or no care. Common names for it include Varnish Tree and Indian walnut.

CAROB (*Ceratonia siliqua*). This evergreen dome-topped tree from the Mediterranean, is much planted as an avenue tree in southern California because it thrives on neglect and low rainfall. Its fruits are prized in the Near East as fodder, with nutritive value higher than oats. The brown-red flowers in short spikes on the trunk or branch are inconspicuous. Sexes are on different trees.

INDIALAUREL FIG. (*Ficus nitida*. Syn. *F. retusa*). South Florida has found this the grandest of evergreen shade trees, to 100' across, suitable only for big yards or parks. Highly wind resistant, it is too often crowded into narrow streets.

WHITE SIRIS (*Albizzia procera*). This large, fast growing Indian shade tree is well adapted to Florida and virtually evergreen. The wood of the long clean trunks

is straight-grained, hard and durable so the trees should be highly storm-resistant. A great profusion of tiny white ball flowers come through the summer on the branch tips.

HONDURAS SIRIS (*Albizzia longipedata*). Here is another splendid tree for quick shade. It is a newly introduced species from Central America, with heavy broad leaves, virtually evergreen here, and perhaps the fastest growing member of the genus. The clustered flowers at the ends of the branches are bright pink and should put on a fine show. Recommended where heavy shade is desired.

RICHARD'S SIRIS (*Albizzia richardiana*). "One of the most beautiful trees to be found in Calcutta", says Benthall, owing to the graceful way in which the light foliage is borne. Grass and other plants grow well beneath its scanty shade, and it is undoubtedly one of the best of garden trees." This lofty, quick-growing, practically evergreen has inconspicuous flowers.

AUSTRALIAN SIRIS (*A. lophantha*). This fast-growing evergreen shrub or small tree with very small leaflets, is remarkable for its thick 3-inch spikes of small yellow flowers of unpleasant odor. Lord says the tree is "decidedly beautiful and on account of its fast growth under adverse conditions it seems to merit a place in cultivation" (but not close to a dwelling).

TEXAS EBONY. (*Ebenopsis flexicaulis*). Exceedingly hard wood marks this thorny 50-foot tree from the Rio Grande. Its white bark contrasts sharply with the bright green tiny leaflets. The inconspicuous yellow flowers are in spikes. This is related to *Pithecellobium* and not to the true ebony trees.

MAHOGANY (*Swietenia* sp.). There are only four kinds of genuine mahogany trees and I can supply three of them. In South Florida they make beautiful small evergreen shade trees, splendid for parkways, highly wind-resistant but won't take freezing weather. Flowers inconspicuous. *S. mahagoni*. West Indies mahogany. *S. macrophylla*. Honduras mahogany. *S. humilis*. Panama mahogany.



ANGELIN

ANGELIN (*Andira inermis*). This fast-growing West Indian shade tree of the Pea family bears large clusters of purplish flowers in spring. The beautiful foliage is of different shades of green.

HYMENAEA (*H. courbaril*). Bailey calls "handsome" this very tall, quick-growing Guatemalan evergreen shady tree to 100' or more with curious twin leaves that make you think of *Bauhinia*. The 1½-inch white or purplish flowers, in small clusters at the ends of leafy twigs, smell like sour milk. Corner thinks this would make an excellent roadside tree were it not for its hard, heavy seed pods. But these cannot be any more dangerous than coconuts.

RED CARRABEAN (*Weinmannia benthami*. Syn. *Geissois benthami*). This is a heavily-buttressed timber tree of the Queensland forests, often to 100 feet, which make a wonderful big shade tree for South Florida. It is worthy of trial, for it has beautiful evergreen foliage, like some others in the Cunonia family. The flowers are inconspicuous.

PITHECELLOBIUM. There are a lot of these leguminous trees but unfortunately the one commonly seen, *P. dulce* is not worth growing. Much better are *P. prinosum* and an unidentified species I brought from Guatemala; both are thorny and have white flowers.

RED BAY (*Persea borbonia*). This dense evergreen 30-foot tree of the swamps and hammocks from Florida north to Delaware, is sometimes planted for ornament. It is somewhat difficult to move from the wild. It makes an excellent screen.

CLITORIA (*C. amazonica*). I am delighted with this handsome fast-growing large evergreen Brazilian dense shade tree with drooping branches. The large blue pea-flowers in summer are rather hidden among the leaves.

BERRIA (*B. ammonilla*). For both shade and timber this handsome evergreen big-leaved Burma tree is often planted in other parts of India where it grows 60-80 feet and nearly 2' diameter. Its dense clusters of small white flowers are inconspicuous.

MACROLOBIUM (*M. coerulioides*). This big, spreading evergreen shade tree from the Belgian Congo, is recommended for low or flooded areas, where many of the Macrolobiums seem to grow best. All of them have beautiful, glossy dark green foliage and this species has pretty blue flowers.

ATALAYA (*A. hemiglauc*). This is an Australian medium-sized evergreen shade tree with white flowers in clusters. Leaves (entire or lobed when young and pinnate when mature) are eaten by stock in dry seasons but may be poisonous to horses. Beautiful hardwood timber.

EAR POD TREE (*Enterolobium cyclocarpum*). This very large, umbrella-shaped, fast growing South American tree provides quick thin shade. Its inconspicuous powderpuff flowers are followed by black seed pods that look for all the world like a negro's ear.

SAPINDUS (*S. detergens*). Brandis calls this evergreen a "handsome" tree to 60'. Cultivated in northwest India, Bengal and Japan. Pulp of fruit is saponaceous.

* CHILD LIFE TREE (*Putranjiva roxburghi*). One of the most beautiful shade trees I have ever seen, this grows fairly large, with long drooping branches and very dense, glossy evergreen foliage, so loosely poised that it swings "under pressure of every wandering breeze," says Colthurst. The flowers are inconspicuous.



TAMARIND

➤ **TAMARIND** (*Tamarindus indica*). "One of the finest and most elegant shade trees we have," wrote Dr. Henry Nehrling of this massive, picturesque Indian shade tree that is well suited to gardens, parks and highways. It frequently grows to 50 feet high. It does best in deep, well-watered soil, but it grows well also on dry sandy land if well mulched and now and then fertilized. It is not fast growing, but it is a sturdy, dense, widespreading, evergreen tree that is notably resistant to hurricane winds. It is an exceptionally fine ornamental. Although the trees bear fruits abundantly, cinnamon-brown pods 4-8 inches long containing up to 4 edible seeds, no use is made of these in Florida; elsewhere throughout the world they are utilized in drinks, chutneys, curries, flour, etc. The 1-inch yellow flowers are not conspicuous.

RAINTREE (*Samanea saman*. Syn. *Pithecellobium saman*). A large quick-growing Central American tree with an umbrella-shaped crown, planted throughout the world tropics because of the shade cast by the enormous spread of the branches. It is particularly recommended for wide avenues and parks. The leaves are bipinnate, fairly large. Marshall says "the flowers are conspicuous through the numerous stamens light crimson at the tip." Lancaster says: "The wood is very tough and seldom do the branches break even in a cyclone, while the uprooting of a Rain Tree is of rare occurrence." Macmillan says: "The leaves which form a canopy of shade in the daytime, close up at night, so that during a period of drought a patch of green grass may be seen beneath, while the surrounding ground is

parched and brown. This led to the supposition that the tree mysteriously produced rain at night; hence the name Rain Tree."

LYSILOMA (*L. latisilqua*). This West Indian shade tree to 30 feet is ideal for light, quick shade, for it is fast growing and keeps its tiny green leaves always green. It is used as a highway tree in many places because it does not get too big. The small yellow flowers are inconspicuous.

RAPOLOCARPUS (*R. lucidus*). This is a rare Madagascar evergreen tree of the Linden family with beautiful, narrow dark green leaves. Flowers not known, probably inconspicuous.

BROSIUM (*B. alicastrum*). Dr. David Fairchild gave me the seed of this drought-resistant Yucatan shade tree, prized for pasture planting.

***MILLETTIA**. Because these beautiful Indian and African trees with mauve, rose, steel-blue and lazuli-blue butterfly flowers are quite unknown in this country, I am growing four species for distribution later.

STRANGE PLANTS

BIRD OF PARADISE (*Strelitzia reginae*). On this famous lily-like plant the flowers have realistic bird-like heads in orange, blue, and purple, that bloom during the fall and winter. The plant has large banana-like leaves, leathery and "tropical looking."

TRAVELER'S TREE (*Ravenala madagascariensis*). Striking ornamental of the banana family, prized in Florida gardens.

BLUE LILY OF THE NILE (*Agapanthus umbellatus*). Pretty garden ornamental with tall spikes of blue flowers in March and April.

BUNYA BUNYA (*Araucaria bidwilli*). This is a stiff beautiful evergreen slender Australian tree, related to the "monkey puzzle," with dense, sharp-pointed leaves and pineapple-like seed cones.

FALSE PALM FIG (*Ficus pseudopalma*). Here is a strange Philippine shrub or small tree with leaves 2 feet or more long, stiffish, clustered at the top of the unbranching trunk. If you want something "different" and don't ask flowers, this is it.



SHOWY CHORISIA



WHITE LILY CHORISIA

*SHOWY CHORISIA (*C. speciosa*). Thorny-spiked, large, South American tree with large palmate leaves and 5-inch, bright pink lily-like flowers from September to November. There are at least four types of this tree, with bright pink, white, purple and light pink flowers. (For details see Menninger reprint, Natl. Hort. Mag., Jan. 1953). Plants I offer are all of the extra showy, bright pink type, seedlings of the McMullen tree near Clearwater and one of the most spectacular flowering trees in Florida. Too large for small yards, but magnificent in suitable locations.

WEBERA (*W. corymbosa*). A large evergreen Indian shrub or small tree of the

coffee family, with beautiful hard shining leaves, and white, fragrant, gardenia-like flowers in big clusters at the ends of each branch. Flowers from March to July.



RED SILK COTTON

*RED SILK COTTON (*Bombax malabaricum*. Syn. *Salmaalial malabarica*). An enormous Indian tree, often buttressed, sometimes prickly on the trunk when young, which in early Spring drops its leaves and covers the bare branches with quantities of very conspicuous crimson 4-inch flowers (occasionally pink or deep orange yellow). The numerous scarlet stamens are almost as long as the petals. In its whorled branches and radiating leaflets, Benthall says, this tree closely resembles the true kapok *Ceiba pentandra*, but *Bombax* has deep red underbark and its leaf stalks are 1 inch long, whereas in *Ceiba* these are very short. Many birds are attracted by *Bombax* flowers. The tree is suitable only for parks or large gardens. The biggest *Bombax* in Florida is at Safety Harbor, where it stands nearly 75 feet high, more than that across the crown.

*ANTHOCEPHALUS (*A. cadamba*; syn. *A. indicus*). Colthurst includes among "Familiar Flowering Trees of India," this large deciduous tree of the Coffee family. It has a clean stem and horizontal branches, very beautiful large leaves and fragrant flowers in handsome, long globular orange heads with white stigmas, like pincushions full of pins. Fruit yellow, fleshy, size of small orange, edible. Allied to *Nauclea*.



BIG-FLOWERED THEVETIA

*BIG-FLOWERED (*T. thevetoides*). Here is a wonderful new shrub or small tree for your garden. The "lucky nut" or "yellow oleander" has been cultivated for years in Florida, but this newly introduced Mexican relative has gorgeous yellow flowers four times as big and showy. Hardy all over Florida, it is a must for your garden.

BE-STILL TREE (*Thevetia peruviana*). This "lucky nut" or "yellow oleander" is deservedly popular in Florida gardens, for its tubular flowers are produced all through the year above the evergreen foliage. There are three different colors—orange, yellow, white. Excellent filler shrub.

DILLENIA (*D. indica*. Syn. *D. speciosa*). One of the handsomest of Indian trees and ideal for the small garden, with very ornamental leaves and 9-inch white magnolia-like, fragrant flowers. (Full description in 1947 catalog).

*WORMIA (*W. burbidgei*). Too bad to give any plant a name like this, especially a beautiful one! This is an ornamental shrub or small tree from Borneo to 12 feet high, bearing large, solitary bright yellow 2-inch flowers like the *Dillenia* to which it is related. The very large leaves to 18 inches are unusual in that the terminal bud is enclosed in the sheathing base of the next, older leaf. The fruits split open when ripe, displaying the red interior.

POISON-ARROW TREE (*Acokanthera longiflora*). This is a small, much-

branched evergreen Kenya tree to 20 feet, with glossy leaves and sweet-scented waxy-white-tinged-pink, 1-inch allamanda-like flowers in clusters in the leaf axils. These are succeeded by plum-like, 2-inch edible fruits that turn from pink through scarlet to deep purple. The leaves of this tree are used by African tribesmen for preparing arrow poison, but it is not as potent as that obtained from some other plants. "Well worth growing," says Jex-Blake.

*KOPSIA (*K. flavida*). This magnificent evergreen Malayan tree to 40 feet, densely bushy from the ground, "certainly will become a popular tree," says Corner, because "it grows so well and flowers so freely, the crown being whitened with blossoms." The allamanda-like flowers are 2 inches wide in short dense clusters. Don't confuse this tree with *Ochrosia* which careless plantsmen in Florida often call "Kopsia."

BUSH CAMWOOD (*Baphia racemosa*). This small, erect, evergreen tree to 8 feet with leathery leaves, native of South Africa, bears flowers in a leafy cluster, white with purple veins. It looks a little like a bush *Pongamia* to which it is allied.

*SPARMANNIA (*S. africana*). This very large-leaved South African shrub ranges to 20 feet and needs half-shade, wind protection, plenty of moisture, and hard pruning in Spring. Bailey says of it: "One specimen, 40 years old, is 12 feet high and 16 feet through, and is literally covered with snowballs of 4 inch diameter, the blooms being so heavy that the ends of the branches touch the ground. No viburnum, hydrangea or other shrub can compare with it at its blooming season. This is one of the finest white-flowered shrubs or trees in cultivation."

STROPHANTHUS (*S. divergens*). Hong Kong shrub of the Periwinkle family, eventually will climb. Very conspicuous in both flower and fruit. Flowers, pale yellow streaked red. March to May, have 5 very narrow 3-inch petals, slightly twisted, usually hanging down, in great profusion. Double seed pods, like cow's horns, often 9" wide.

VINES

SHOWY COMBRETUM (*C. grandiflorum*). This is a Fairchild Tropical Garden introduction from Gambia, West Africa. Rapidly growing handsome vine with large shiny leaves and gorgeous elongated sprays of upright-pointing flowers of two shades of bright scarlet. The tip leaves of the branches turn wine red at flowering time. The flowers are filled with nectar and are so set on the branches that the sprays make superb table decorations. The vine requires full sunlight. It will not flower in a shady place. Flowers in December-January.

SKY FLOWER (*Thunbergia grandiflora*). Large, woody, free-flowering evergreen vine from northern India, popular in Florida patios because of its clusters of handsome, bell-shaped sky-blue flowers, 3 inches wide and deep, produced more or less all the year. *T. grandiflora alba* is the white-flowered form, a magnificent plant where it has plenty of room.

STEPHANOTIS (*S. floribunda*). Madagascar vine to 10 feet or more, bearing great clusters of pure white, very fragrant flowers in May. This is the florists' favorite flower for brides' bouquets. The plant does well in Florida, is best grown on a trellis. Common names are Madagascar Jasmine and Clustered Waxflower.

CLYTOSTOMA (*C. callistegioides*). Beautiful evergreen vine from Argentina, bearing through winter and spring months pale purple, yellow-throated 4-inch funnel-shaped flowers in pairs. Most spectacular vine in my garden running along a fence, attracts every eye. This was formerly called *Bignonia speciosa*.

MEXICAN FLAME VINE (*Senecio confusus*). Rampant, evergreen vine that covers stumps, waste places and fences with handsome abandon. Don't plant it unless you can keep it in check. Produces copious clusters of bright orange flowers winter and spring.

QUEEN'S WREATH (*Petrea volubilis*). Magnificent woody evergreen vine from Brazil, flowering four times a year, with clusters of violet-like flowers of two shades

of blue, in hanging clusters. The very rough leaves give it the common name of Sandpaper Vine. Do not confuse this with what the florists call "Queen's Wreath" (*Antigonon leptopus*).

PODRANEA (*P. riscaliana*). African vine for the trellis, with pale pink, funnel-shaped flowers striped red, 2 inches long, in loose clusters. This beautiful plant is commonly called "Pandorea" in Florida.

EASTER LILY VINE (*Beaumontia grandiflora*. Syn. *Echites grandiflora*). This very strong climber from northern India produces in March and April a profusion of fragrant, bell-shaped, 5-inch white flowers that give the vine its other common name, Herald's Trumpet. Climbing very tall trees and requiring lots of growing room, *Beaumontia* requires full sun and will not thrive unless planted out. It should be cut back after flowering.



BIGNONIA CHERERE

SCARLET TRUMPET VINE. (*Bignonia cherere* Syn. *Phaedranthus buccinatorius*). This beautiful evergreen vine that will stand slight frosts, makes a heavy, verdant cover and bears large sprays of trumpet flowers 4 to 5 inches long and 2 inches wide, bright red with a yellow tube.

FLOWERING TREE CALENDAR

LEE. These relatives of the grape, shrubs or small trees, are so rare I had to call on my friend Dr. Harold N. Moldenke to find descriptions. *L. hirta* is a shrubby plant, with hairy compound leaves and short, compact 2-5-inch clusters of "large" flowers (color not given). *L. coccinea*, the "scarlet-flowered Leea", from Java, has neat and graceful habit, with shiny green leaves and dense clusters of scarlet flowers. It begins blooming when only a foot high. Dr. Moldenke's books "Plants of the Bible" and "American Wild Flowers" are available from me.

KIRKIA. (*K. wilmsi*). This relative of the beautiful Paradise tree of our Florida coastal hammocks (*Simaruba glauca*) and of the famed Tree-of-Heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*) of northern cities, is a very rare small tree that should make a striking ornamental. Color of its flowers unknown.

TREE OF SPLENDOR. (*Brachychiton trichosiphon*). This semi-deciduous New South Wales or Queensland tree with somewhat bottle-shaped trunk, gets its name from the rich, deep-red flowers. Sometimes it is called Rattletrap tree because of the clatter made by the very hard seed when mature pods are shaken by the wind. The seeds are rich in oil.

MEXICAN SUNFLOWER (*Tithonia diversifolia*). Large woody evergreen shrub, covered from November to March with 4-inch brilliant yellow sunflowers. Excellent plant to hide waste areas.

SEASIDE TREES

Conocarpus erectus	Lignum vitae
Thespesia populnea	Swietenia
Calophyllum inophyllum	Pigeon plum
Hibiscus elatus	Delonix regia
Hibiscus tiliaceus	Tamarindus indica
Clusia rosea	Seagrape
Terminalia	Yucca
Pongamia	Jacquinia armillaris
Lysiloma	Jacquinia keyensis
Melaleuca leucadendra	Scaevola
Pittosporum pentandrum	Myoporum laetum
Sterculia foetida	Cordia sebestena
Metrosideros tomentosa	Ilex cassine
Noronia emarginata	

MY 555 CLUB

The world's finest flowering tropical trees are 555 in number. Those of top quality as ornamentals are marked in this list with a (*). Buy quality.

JANUARY:
Tibouchina granulosa,
Tabebuia palmeri,
Cassia goratensis,
Calliandra,
Pterospermum acerifolius.

FEBRUARY:
Bauhinia variegata,
Pachira,
Gochlospermum,
Tabebuia avellanadae,
Tabebuia chrysantha.

MARCH:
Tabebuia argentea,
Cordia sebestena*,
Gliricidia,
Erythrina,
Melaleuca†

APRIL:
Tabebuia ipe,
Montezuma,
Oncoba spinosa,
Plumeria,
Radermachera.

MAY
Jacaranda,
Tabebuia pallida*,
Cassia javanica,
Callistemon speciosus†,
Calodendron.

JUNE:
Lagerstroemia speciosa,
Bauhinia galpini,
Peltophorum inerme,
Delonix regia,
Metrosideros.

JULY:
Lagerstroemia floribunda,
Eucalyptus ficifolia,
Guaiaacum,
Cassia fistula,
Bauhinia monandra

AUGUST:
Moringa cleifera*,
Hibiscus tiliaceus,
Triplaris,
Lagerstroemia hirsuta,
Posoqueria.

SEPTEMBER:
Lagerstroemia thorelli,
Bixa orellano,
Ruprechtia,
Clusia rosea,
Ixora macrothyrsa.

OCTOBER:
Lagerstroemia turbinata,
Colvillea,
Canarium odoratum,
Bauhinia purpurea,
Cassia multijuga.

NOVEMBER:
Bauhinia triandra,
Spathodea campanulata**,
Chorisia,
Koelreuteria,
Hymenosporum.

DECEMBER:
Dombeya calantha,
Chamaefistula antillanum,
Caesalpinia mexicana,
Cassia nicaraguensis,
Harpullia.

(†) Blooms several times a year.

(*) Blooms off and on all year.

EDWIN A. MENNINGER
"THE FLOWERING TREE MAN"
Stuart, Florida

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